

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## RAILROAD LABOR BOARD WINS PRAISE OF BROTHERHOODS

Findings of the Organization Are Expected to Be Modified in View of the Strike Recall—Executives to Ask Reduction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—General satisfaction with the settlement of the national transportation crisis was expressed here yesterday. The people's right to government protection from such disturbances was declared to have been established. Leaders of the five train service labor unions which recalled their strike orders yesterday praised the handling of the situation by the United States Railroad Labor Board. Railroad executives, however, declared they would not change their plans to post further wage cuts and bring the matter before the board.

Findings of the board in the situation as a result of its conferences with both sides to the controversy are to be announced today. All the members of the board were highly pleased with the concessions made by the labor leaders. That the board's findings will be materially modified by the strike recall is taken to be self-evident.

All is settled to our satisfaction. The strike is off. Notify the men in your jurisdiction. This was the message sent in code yesterday from the various union headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, to general chairmen of the unions on railways throughout the United States.

Ben W. Hooper, former Governor of Tennessee, who is vice-chairman of the labor board, is given chief credit for the success of the negotiations with the unions. His announcement of the policy of the board in reference to future changes in wages and working regulations, which he took before the joint conference of the executive committees of the unions, afforded the basis of a "satisfactory settlement."

### Strike Threat Was Genuine

"There are some people," said Mr. Hooper in a statement here yesterday, "who hold the idea that the brotherhoods do not intend striking. This is a mistake. If conciliatory methods had not been used, there would undoubtedly have been a most disastrous strike."

It required only a small degree of ordinary common sense to avert the strike. Now that it is out of the way, there are many lessons the public should learn from this situation, relative to the transportation act and the absolute right that the people have to be protected from the recurrence of these periodical transportation disturbances.

If the brotherhoods called off the strike under the impression that efforts for further wage reductions would be abandoned, they were mistaken, according to S. O. Dunn, editor of The Railway Age, spokesman for the railway executives, in an address at the Chicago Executives Club here Friday.

"The railways will proceed at once to serve notice on their employees of a further reduction of wages, and this will cause the controversy which will speedily come before the board," Mr. Dunn declared.

### Factors in Settlement

According to L. E. Sheppard, chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, there were several factors which contributed to the settlement, notably the promise of C. Dewitt Cuyler, chairman of the railway executives, "to the effect that there would be no arbitrary cancellation of schedules and working conditions and further requests for wage reductions except in the natural course of events."

"The questions at issue were fully and ably presented to the representatives of the men by Governor Hooper and undoubtedly his explanation of the attitude of the board, that it would be absolutely fair to labor and that it would not be stampeded by further requests in the way of wage reductions or changes of rules had an effect."

"Another point became more evident from day to day, and that was that we could not reach the railroads with whom we were fighting and the fight had drifted to a fight between the brotherhoods and the government."

C. A. Cashen, president of the Switchmen's Union of North America, said:

"The men realized that if they had gone into the fight it would have been with the government and they could not beat the government. As things stand the men got what they never had up to this time: reasonable assurance that they would not be stood on their heads overnight. The railroads are under bond, as it were, to obey the law, something that they have not been doing."

### Rail Board Changes

Location in Capital Proposed With an Increase in Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding, who was notified yesterday that a report on the

settlement of the railroad strike was on his way to him from the Railroad Labor Board, is much gratified at the way in which this problem has been worked out. He was urged on all sides to take a direct hand in settling it, but maintained that the responsibility appertained to the Labor Board and not to the Executive, and he so notified the Labor Board.

The result of this experience has emphasized the fact which the board has realized before, that it is not fortunately located for the effective accomplishment of the work that it was created to do. The legislation under which it was created provided that it should have headquarters in Chicago, but while that is well enough, in so far as the proximity to railroad conditions is concerned, that advantage is more than overbalanced by the disadvantages resulting from the separation from other branches of the government in case of an emergency. At all times it would be advantageous to have the Interstate Commerce Commission and Congress.

### Congestion of Work

It is believed that what is now recognized as a mistake will be remedied shortly by additional legislation and that the board will have its headquarters in Washington. It is possible also that additional powers will be granted, now that the menace of a strike has shown how important it is to have an agency that can deal adequately with such a situation. The President said last week that this test would prove whether the board was a mere futile agency or not. The general feeling here is that it is not a futile body but that it is not as useful as it is capable of being made. It has been proposed that it should be consolidated with the Interstate Commerce Commission, a proposal that is receiving consideration in high quarters.

In addition to the inconvenience resulting from the Labor Board being so far from the federal government officials, there is a congestion of work before the board which makes it difficult to meet critical questions at the right moment. Some way of expediting matters and especially of dealing with questions of great concern both to labor and the railroads is urged. As matters stand now, any cuts in wages that the railroads may ask for will not be acted upon until other questions have been dealt with, and that means that it will be nearly a year before any further wage reductions can be acted upon. This fact, made known by the Railroad Labor Board, undoubtedly had an effect in bringing the union men to the decision to call off the strike, and for the moment the before worked beneficially, but congestion does not always have such results.

Direct Negotiations  
In an editorial for the November number of the American Federationist, written just before the news of the settlement of the strike was received, Samuel Gompers said in part:

"The only true solution of the problem of relations between railroad employees and railroad workers lies in direct negotiations between the two groups. Negotiations and joint agreement, minus the artificial machinery of government boards, will bring railroad operation to a practical and natural basis."

"Before these boards, commissions or tribunals, employees and employers meet as litigants and antagonists. There is no longer a gathering around the conference table for the purposes of agreement, nor is there any longer the opportunity to compromise as a result of discussion. Employees and employers come before these boards under the necessity of presenting their maximum demands and of then defending those maximum demands as minimum demands. They are not parties to a conference, but are parties to a suit."

"Voluntary relationship, without complications such as those introduced by the Rach-Cummins Law, will mean health and normal functioning in railroad operation."

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## IRISH PARLEYS AWAIT DEBATE

Mr. Lloyd George Has Accepted Challenge Embodied in Vote of Censure to Be Moved on Monday by Unionists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—No important developments in the progress of the Irish conference are looked for before Monday, when the Prime Minister will face his Unionist critics of a settlement by negotiations, and will find out just where the government stands and what support it has in the House of Commons in its efforts to produce a peaceful solution of the Irish problem.

A sudden and unexpected meeting was held at the House of Commons on Thursday between the Prime Minister and Lord Birkenhead on the one hand, and Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins on the other, but the subject of discussion has not been made public. No further meeting has been fixed up to the present, and it is unlikely that one will take place before the debate in the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George will spend the week-end out of town for one thing, and he is credited with the desire not only to obtain an accurate estimate of strength of the Unionist revolt against the government's methods of finding a solution, but to show the Sinn Fein representatives also that he, as well as Eamon de Valera, has difficulties to contend with among his people.

### Challenge Accepted

Sinn Fein will be more able to see, as a result of the debate, how far the government has really gone in its efforts at conciliation, if they do not already. A body of Unionists has put down a motion on the order paper, which will be moved by Col. John Grettton, member for Burton, and seconded by Rupert S. Gwynne, member for Eastbourne, in the following terms:

"That this House views with grave apprehension the action of the government in entering into negotiations with delegates from Southern Ireland, who have taken an oath of allegiance to an Irish republic and have repudiated the authority of the Crown, and in view of the fact that an Act of Parliament for the settlement of the relations between Great Britain and Ireland was passed as recently as last year, is of the opinion that no proposals for the government of Southern Ireland should be made without the sanction of Parliament."

Mr. Lloyd George, as called to The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, boldly accepted the challenge embodied in the resolution, which is likely to be pressed to a division. The government is in favor of a division, and on this issue expects the Independent Liberals, whose leader, H. H. Asquith, claims that he advocated negotiations long before the government took steps to enter into them, to support the Coalition even if Labor does not.

But Labor went so far as to send a commission to Ireland and organize a campaign of protest against the government failure to call Sinn Fein to a conference, so that it is not expected that its representatives in the House of Commons will support the group of 50 strong, which is opposed to further negotiations.

### Ulster Quietly Waiting

When next the government representatives meet the Sinn Fein delegates, it is expected that the hand of Mr. Lloyd George will be much strengthened, and the Premier does not desire a meeting until he is sure of his strength. The position of the Ulster members in the House of Commons is expected to be a neutral one during the debate. Ulster is quietly waiting, her chief spokesmen having agreed to enter into conference

whenever the moment is appropriate, and for the moment her attitude is that the negotiations are a thing apart from her. Her position under the Government of Ireland Act gives Northeast Ireland a detached view, until she is called on to take part in the conference.

Meanwhile as to the prospects of progress at No. 10 Downing Street, government circles are pessimistic. It is feared that a deadlock has ensued during the week on some point raised by the allegiance question, not unconnected with Tyrone and Fermanagh.

In this connection informed observers speak of the consideration of a bargain which would involve the surrender of one demand in exchange for the satisfaction of another, but by reason of the existence of a third party to the bargain, who has not yet been consulted, such an arrangement has proved impossible, leaving the allegiance question still an unsolved and formidable rock in the path to peace.

## REICHSTAG UPHOLDS DR. WIRTH'S POLICY

Decision of the New Government to Send a Delegate to Discuss Silesian Economic Questions With Poland Well Supported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The surprisingly large majority which Dr. Wirth's new government obtained at the conclusion of last night's debate has irritated the Junker jingo parties, but given great satisfaction to the general public. As "Freiheit," the organ of the Extreme Socialists points out, Dr. Wirth has received close on 50 more votes for his Upper Silesian policy than he received last May when he appealed to the Reichstag to accept the allied reparation proposals.

The folly of the intrigues which resulted in the downfall of the first Wirth Cabinet are now generally admitted and condemned. Press comments today on Dr. Wirth's speech follow the usual party lines. The Moderate parties and the Socialists warmly endorse his views while the reactionary Nationalist and German Peoples Parties denounce him as a traitor to the Fatherland. The financial press warmly approves of the new government's decision to send a delegate to the economic discussions with Poland as proposed by the League of Nations. Now that the first feeling of anger has passed, it is generally realized that the economic clauses of the League's decision are not as bad and unjust as the political ones.

At the first meeting of the new Cabinet today Dr. Wirth made it clear he proposes to follow as far as possible a policy of loyalty in the matter of the peace treaty obligations which characterized the policy of the former cabinet.

With the Upper Silesian question now definitely solved, it is generally felt here that the last obstacle to the establishment of harmonious relations with the allied powers has disappeared.

## SLIGHT INTEREST IN RECALL ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—North Dakota's first recall election yesterday failed to stir popular interest to the excitement of regular elections. Early reports from some of the larger cities indicated that less than a normal vote would be polled. The estimate of Theodore G. Nelson, secretary of the Independents, was that 200,000 votes, or about 30,000 less than a year ago, would be cast.

Indications of apathy in organizations in several cities and prospects of a light vote were regarded by Nonpartisan League officials as favorable to the retention of Governor Nelson, Frazier in office. The strength of the Independent faction lies in the cities and the anti-League side was sure to suffer more than the League if the city vote fell below expectations.

Three days of drizzling rain in the southwestern part of the State was regarded with apprehension by Nonpartisans, fearing that many farmers would be kept away from the polls. Bright sunshine and warm weather yesterday dried the highways fast, however.

The campaign was described by Atty.-Gen. William Lemke, who has been in politics for 20 years, as the most unusual campaign he had ever witnessed, for lack of outbursts of enthusiasm.

General condemnation of use of the recall, especially in a state where state officials are elected for but two years, is believed to have had something to do with this feeling. The Nonpartisans appeared to be fully as interested in defeating the two initiated laws proposed by Independents, one of which would let the Bank of North Dakota and the other would abolish the Home Builders Association, as in the retention of the officials.

## EFFORTS TO HALT ILLICIT DRUG TRADE

Congress Is Expected to Renew Attempts to Bar Out Imports Following Disclosures by the Treasury of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Despite efforts of government agents to tighten enforcement of the Harrison Narcotic Act, there has been a decided increase in the illicit use of drugs since the war put a check on the main sources of supply, it became known yesterday. The Treasury Department states that the total number of drug addicts in this country probably exceeds 1,000,000 at the present time.

As a result of disclosures of underground channels through which the illicit trade is said to be increasing, Congress is expected to renew efforts to shut off as completely as possible further importations of opium and cocaine. Great quantities are being smuggled into this country through Pacific ports, Mexico, and Canada, according to the advice obtained by investigators of the Treasury Department and Department of Commerce.

Although a dozen or more synthetic substitutes for cocaine have been put on the market, statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce show that the quantities of drugs imported into this country are increasing. During the war period the chief sources of supply were cut off, but now these are reopening and an active trade is being carried on. "Bootleggers" are responsible for a large bulk of the dealing in drugs, the Prohibition Bureau states, and a determined effort is being made to stamp out this new source of supply along with enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

### Quarter of Imports Needed

"Quantities of opium and coca leaves in their crude state and in the form of manufactured products are supplied to the public through a total of 233,491 individuals and institutions registered under the Harrison Narcotic Act," says a recent report on drug addicts by a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. "The minimum value of these drugs computed on the basis of retail prices of the crude material was something over \$20,000,000. The actual cost to the consumer, while it greatly exceeds this amount, cannot be estimated at the present time. When we take into consideration the fact that various investigators have stated that only 10 to 25 per cent of the quantities of these drugs imported is actually needed we can arrive at some idea of the quantities of these drugs consumed by addicts and the amount of money expended for the satisfaction of their addiction."

"In recent years, especially since the enactment of the Harrison Narcotic Law, the traffic by the 'underground' channels has increased enormously and at present time it is said to be actually as extensive as that carried on in a legitimate manner. This traffic is chiefly in the hands of peddlers, who obtain their supplies by smuggling from Canada, Mexico, the Pacific and Atlantic coasts."

### Worst in Cities

The report states that the number of individuals addicted to the use of opium and its various preparations of alkaloids is estimated at various times anywhere from 200,000 to 4,000,000, though the committee makes a point of saying that this is a mere guess, for there are no means available for reaching an accurate estimate.

"Owing to the lack of laws and regulations making it compulsory for the registration of addicts throughout the country or the keeping of any records of their identity," it says, "it has been impossible for the committee to obtain information which would give the exact number of addicts in the United States at the present time."

"Information in the hands of the committee indicates that drug addiction is less prevalent in the rural communities than in cities or in congested areas. It would, therefore, be unfair to estimate the number of addicts in the entire country on the basis of the figures obtained for New York City. Furthermore, it is the opinion of the committee that an estimate based on the number of addicts in a small city like Jacksonville, Florida, would not be representative for the entire country. Taking these facts into consideration, the committee is of the opinion that the total number of addicts in this country probably exceeds 1,000,000 at the present time."

## CONSULATE GUARDED IN URUGUAYAN STRIKE

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Special guards were placed around the United States Legation and Consulate here yesterday in anticipation of possible disorders during the general strike in the afternoon in protest against the conviction for murder in Massachusetts of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

The strike was to begin at noon and end at 8 o'clock in the evening. Extra police forces were placed at strategic points about the city early yesterday.

## MR. SCHWAB FORECASTS GREAT DEVELOPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Improved understanding among the peoples of the world and the "qualities which make men worth while" are helping the world to make progress in all lines and the United States is on the eve of its greatest development, according to Charles M. Schwab. Mr. Schwab said that in the United States there was now a "different idea of life as the result of our association with the peoples of the world. We have learned to appreciate a man for what he is. The aristocracy of this world is no longer, and especially in the United States, that of the man of wealth or the man of noble birth. It is the aristocracy of the man who does something for the good of his fellow man, and who has within him the qualities of the real citizenship, integrity and honor. This is going to make us all happier."

## USE PROPOSED FOR IDLE SHIPPING

Chairman of Shipping Board Seeks to Take Over Transport Service of Army, With What He Says Would Be a Saving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Abolition of the army transport service is said to be the real issue at stake in negotiations between Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and officials of the War Department, with a view to utilizing idle shipping Board vessels to carry government supplies.

Officials of the transport service, who are opposing the proposal, deny the claim of Mr. Lasker that the Shipping Board, under contracts with private shipowners, can perform just as prompt and efficient service for the War Department, at a saving to the government of several millions of dollars.

The Shipping Board is confronted with a baffling problem presented by approximately 1000 idle vessels, with little prospect ahead for further sale and an increase in commercial business. It is the belief of Mr. Lasker that the work of the army transport service, already duplicated largely by vessels under the board's supervision, should be transferred entirely to its own merchant and passenger fleet.

### Opposition Organized

Back of the chairman's proposal are said to be the powerful interests of private shipowners and corporations who see a chance to make quick and easy money in carrying army supplies to the four corners of the globe under advantageous contracts. The contention is made, and rightly so, officials of the transport service admit, that many of the army transports now are unfit for service and should be sold or put to other use. Of the 25 vessels in the transport service, only 13 are in active commission.

But the claim is made that even with this handicap, the transport service has a sufficient number of vessels in operation to meet all peace-time demands of the army. It is maintaining regular service between New York and Antwerp, New York and Panama, San Francisco and Honolulu, San Francisco and Manila, and from Manila to other points in the Pacific. The vessels not in commission, it is said, are of the single screw type, designed as part of the war program, which are regarded as inadvisable for long ocean voyages, but otherwise seaworthy.

A complete survey of the transport service facilities and of the facilities of the Shipping Board, with relative costs, etc., is being made by investigators of the War Department and the Shipping Board. A decision is expected shortly.

### Army Officers Skeptical

While army transport officers doubt if the Shipping Board can perform similar service for the government at a lower cost, they also point out that the movements of transports are unlike those of ordinary merchant lines. Every vessel of the transport service, whether in active use or not, is kept in immediate readiness for sea duty to meet any emergency. This is service which they contend private owners never have been able to render, and never can be.

Should the Shipping Board once gain control of the transport service they believe it would mean the ultimate abolition of the service. Failure of private owners to render efficient service at the time of the Spanish-American War, it was pointed out, resulted in the establishment of the present system by the War Department. Before then, the government relied wholly on naval vessels and privately-owned boats to convey troops and supplies. But the lessons of the Spanish War, it is said, convinced the War Department that an efficient service depended upon army-operated transports.

If Mr. Lasker can convince the War Department, however, that the Shipping Board can operate the transport service, under private commercial rates, at a considerable saving, it is believed the Secretary of War at least will approve an experiment in this connection.

## PREMIER'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON MAY BE DELAYED

In View of Irish Situation Preliminary Work, So Far as Britain Is Concerned, May Be Undertaken by Mr. Balfour

### SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"We give the hail and welcome of the New World to the men who have made the Old World new; the delegates to the Conference from all countries."—Chauncey M. Depeew.

"I believe absolutely in the necessity for the closest intercourse between the United States and Great Britain in every sphere of activity."—Admiral Earl Dumbarton.

"All thinking Americans feel that it is their duty to join in saving civilization from a recurrence of the calamities which have so nearly wrecked it."—Viscount Grey.

"The intensity of public interest in the coming Conference will make the failure of the Conference to achieve its purposes impossible."—Lobby, executive secretary of the National Council for the Limitation of Armaments.

"The coming Conference is one of extraordinary possibilities for settling some of the questions which now perplex the world."—H. G. Wells.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—Considerable doubt is expressed in official circles as to whether Mr. Lloyd George will be able to attend the opening of the Washington Conference; in fact, in view of the seriousness of the Irish situation, it is considered possible that the preliminary work will have to be undertaken, as far as Great Britain is concerned, by Arthur Balfour.

Regrettable though the Premier's absence would be, yet it is felt that in the capable hands of the United States Secretary of State, and with the spirit of good will that is being manifested toward this unique meeting of nations, the success of the Conference is nevertheless assured.

Although the forthcoming Conference at Washington only obtains spasmodic notice in the press here, this, it is considered, should in no way be taken as an indication that public interest is lacking. Rather is it in the main due to quiet confidence that, contrary to the habit of politicians in the past to conduct all international matters behind the closed doors of European chancelleries, in this instance discussions of undoubted world-wide interest will have the light of publicity thrown upon them in the fullest possible manner.

### Viscount Grey's Tribute

There can, of course, still be found a great number of the old school, who would advocate the utmost secrecy, but in view of American traditions as regards foreign relations, it is felt that the matter of publicity can safely be left in her hands. A considerable section of British opinion, it is considered, might very well be summed up in a recent public statement of Viscount Grey, when he declared that the American Government was calling together the Washington Conference with absolute sincerity, simplicity and singleness of mind, with a desire to promote the world's peace and at the same time obtain a diminution of armaments. Provided all the other governments attended in the same spirit, and put all their cards on the table he was sure America would meet them in like manner.

As regards the limitation of naval strength, it is considered that the lack of interest, which seems to be displayed on this important subject is mainly due to the fact which has become apparent to the British public, namely that Great Britain has already put this proposal into practice in the most practical manner possible.

Furthermore since she has no one to arm against, and not a country in the world with a navy against whom it is necessary to protect herself—for the thought that America could even be a rival in armaments, let alone a possible enemy is considered unthinkable—therefore it is not deemed surprising that interest in navies generally should have greatly dwindled.

### American and Japanese

As far as the naval limitations question is concerned, it is considered that the center of interest has left the Atlantic and now rests in the Pacific between Japan and the United States. In this respect, as these countries have the Pacific Ocean between them, each must remain supreme in its own waters but impotent to form any serious threat to the other.

This, it is felt, is where the Washington Conference is going to enter on really constructive work, and where vital issues are going to be decided, for it is considered that with a settlement of the armament question as between Japan and America, one of the vital points for which the Conference was called will have been decided.

As regards the Anglo-Japanese alliance, it is felt that the British position has been made sufficiently clear that, in the unlikely event of Japan aggressively resorting to arms against America, Great Britain would almost undoubtedly support America.

One outstanding question that remains is a settlement between Japan and China regarding the reversion of German rights under the terms of the Versailles Treaty. In view of Japan's repeated attempts to come to terms before the Conference meets, the hope is expressed that this question may be decided by mutual agreement.

thereby rendering it unnecessary for the matter to be brought up before the meeting at Washington. In any case every confidence is felt that the Conference is quite able to deal with the Shantung question, as it also undoubtedly is with the matter of naval limitations.

## French Expectations High

### France May Be Useful as a Mediator on the Pacific Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. PARIS, France (Friday).—Tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock Aristide Briand, Albert Sarraut, René Viviani who with Jules T. Jussier will form the delegation called France's big four at Washington will leave Paris, and in the afternoon will embark on S.S. Lafayette. Philip Berthelot is accompanying the party as secretary. General Busto, chief of the headquarters staff, and Admiral Debon, the naval chief, are the principal official advisers, though Marshal Foch is expected to be present at the Conference. Mr. Kammerer, Minister Plenipotentiary and undersecretary at the Quai d'Orsay, Mr. Massigli, secretary of the Council of Ambassadors, Mr. Casenave, Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Duchene, director at the Colonial Ministry, are among the principal assistants.

Great satisfaction is felt that final complications and impediments have been removed. The vote of the Senate, which was practically unanimous, strengthens the authority of Mr. Briand. It is not unnatural that Mr. Briand in the Senate did not explain in detail the French plans for Washington, but he elaborated the view of his mission which he had already put forward.

### France as a Mediator

It is the French view that France can in certain discussions, whether relative to the Pacific or to land disarmament, bring enlightenment and play a useful part. Her efforts will be in the interests of world peace. Mr. Briand evidently believes that France can be a mediator, and he employed the word in his Senate speech. This must not, however, be taken to mean that he has the smallest intention of thrusting French solutions upon America, England and Japan. As he puts it, "a good friend may be useful to his neighbor."

Particularly significant was his remark that apart from the official Conference there would be conversations between the statesmen meeting in Washington. "We have," he said, "many things to say, man to man, in the United States, and who knows but that we shall succeed in putting ourselves in accord on many questions." This is generally taken to mean that the scope of the Conference may be even wider than appears on the agenda and that the possibility of pursuing a new policy on such matters as international debt will be considered.

France counts considerably upon the personal, authoritative presentation of her case in America, and the merely formal results will not be regarded as everything. Fresh contact will be taken and direction given to America's European relations.

**Vigilance Cannot Be Relaxed**

With regard to the special position of France in respect of disarmament, Mr. Briand repeats the argument already presented that France had a right to claim natural frontiers, that is to say the Rhine frontier, but did not do so because she was content with the pledges of her allies. But the tripartite military pact was not ratified, and France therefore loses both the guarantees of the Allies and the natural frontiers.

In these circumstances, faced with her old enemy France, while desirous of general disarmament, cannot relax her vigilance until it clearly appears that a guard is no longer necessary to her security.

There are many comments today, some of which strike a warning note. Thus the "Figaro" says that Japan, America and England have terrible interests at stake, and France will be bound to take up a position of arbitrator. This will be a redoubtable responsibility which apparently appeals to the "Figaro." It is remarked that France must be exceedingly cautious not to let go any rights of vigilance in Europe, even in return for promises, and "Gaulois" declares that the Washington Conference cannot dream of general disarmament until after Germany has been stripped of all possibilities of mischief.

### New Phase Opens

A significant passage appears in the important magazine "Revue des Deux Mondes," which states that America, in calling Europe to participate in the settlement of the difficulties arising in the Pacific, obliges herself to participate in the settlement of European questions.

France is happy since she has never ceased to count upon the active sympathies of the United States. By the route of the Pacific, America returns to Europe and a new phase opens in the consolidation of peace. Certainly France is now placing her expectations far higher than she has hitherto done.

## Plans of First Meeting

Public to Be Represented Chiefly by Members of Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. The public will be represented at the Conference on Limitation of Armament chiefly by the press. This fact was authoritatively stressed yesterday in connection with the details of the opening of the Conference. The first meeting will be held in Continental Hall, the headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Assembly Hall in this building holds 1100 persons, and when a census is taken of those who must necessarily be provided for it is obvious that there will be no tickets left.

There will be present: The Presi-

dent and his Cabinet; the American delegation with its advisers; the advisory council named by the President; the delegations of the powers invited to participate in the Conference, with their large corps of experts, counselors, and secretaries; the delegations of the powers invited to be present for the consideration of Pacific and Far Eastern questions, with their secretaries. The American Congress is to be invited, 435 representatives and 96 senators. They are direct representatives of the people. It was pointed out yesterday, when the seating arrangements were referred to, how many representatives of the press will be represented, but not been definitely determined, but they will take up most of the accommodations not required for the officials.

A great deal of attention has been given to working out arrangements whereby the press can be adequately taken care of, both the press of the United States and of other countries which are sending large delegations of newspaper men. "There can be no valid claim that the public is excluded when the press is freely admitted," said an official. "It is practically the only way of providing for the information of the public fairly and fully."

The meeting will be formally opened by Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, the head of the American delegation. Immediately thereafter President Harding will make his address.

While the actual or tentative lists of the full delegations, including advisers and experts from foreign countries, have been announced, the United States Government has so far made public only the names of its four delegates. As a matter of fact, however, the State Department has had a large body of technical men, some of them regular members of the Far Eastern Division and some of them recently attached for the purpose, working on the American program. This is in addition to the work that has been done for the department by the Carnegie Fund for the Encouragement of Peace, of which Elihu Root is the president. Mr. Hughes has also been in close conference with representatives of the army and navy. The State Department will not announce the names of its technical experts and advisers until after the President has named the advisory council, which he is on the point of doing.

## Policy Must Alter

Japan's Attitude to China Should Change, American Jurist Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Not since John Quincy Adams established the Monroe Doctrine has there been a more important problem in diplomacy been presented to our government than that which it is called upon to meet at the coming Conference in connection with the Far Eastern situation," said Judge L. H. Wilfey, an expert on oriental questions, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Judge Wilfey was the first Attorney-General in the Philippines under the governorship of William Howard Taft, from which post he was summoned by President Theodore Roosevelt to organize the American court in China. Judge Wilfey spoke from many years' experience in Far Eastern affairs.

"Fortunately," he said, "we shall be represented by the ablest men the country affords. It is becoming more and more obvious that the stand taken by our representatives, and the manner in which they handle this situation, will materially affect the whole future of this nation, and the future of the world."

"The situation as I see it, in a nutshell, is this: If the representatives of the western nations are able to induce Japan to change her attitude toward China, the whole international situation will be relieved and armaments may be materially reduced. On the other hand, it is quite clear that if Japan maintains her present attitude toward China it will be futile to discuss the subject of the reduction of armaments."

"The character of the 21 demands which Japan made upon China in 1915, and the time and manner of making them, had the effect of convincing the world that it was Japan's purpose forcibly to subvert the sovereignty of China and to reduce that nation to the position of a subject state. This move was a violation of the fundamental principles of right and justice and decency, and also a violation of the agreement which Japan had previously entered into with the western powers and which had frequently been reiterated by them, guaranteeing the territorial integrity and the equality of trade opportunities in China."

"Furthermore, on account of the militaristic character of the Japanese Government and on account of the tremendous population and area of China, such a move, if permitted to be carried into final effect, was calculated to upset the equilibrium of the world."

"Since Japan took the above-mentioned step she has lost her standing with the nations of the world."

## Funding Peking's Debts

American Group Seeking to Aid China Before Conference Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The American group in the international consortium is striving to make it possible for the Peking Government to enter the Conference on Limitation of Armament without having unpaid loans from American bankers on its hands. This fact became known yesterday when the local publicity agents of the Canton Government gave out a statement declaring that this group was offering to refund the loan arranged with Peking by the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, on condition that Peking

would agree to put its borrowings entirely in the hands of the group.

It was learned on high authority that, although the group was working toward the refunding of this loan, due November 1, and also of a loan arranged by Peking with the Pacific Development Company, due December 1, the two amounting to about \$11,000,000, the inference that the group was demanding the exclusive right to handle Peking's borrowings was unfounded.

The claim of the Southern Government's agents that the State Department had indicated that it would approve the new loans offered by the American group "rather than have the Peking Government admit its bankruptcy next Tuesday," when the Chicago bank's loan is due, was met by a high authority with a statement that, although it was impossible to speak for the State Department, it was obvious that Washington, as well as the American group, desired to make it possible for China to go into the Conference without unpaid loans on her hands.

The statement that it was the intention of the American group to see that the interests on the bonds of the Hukang railroad loan now in this country due by Peking was admitted to be true. But with reference to the statement that "many of these bonds were held by Germany and arrived in this country from England, where they were accepted as part of the German indemnity," it was said that most of these bonds had been sold by the German holders before the war to people of the various countries, and that their payment was a matter of concern to all these people.

## Japan Will Cooperate

Army Adviser Says Country Joins Parley With Right Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OGDEN, Utah.—Japan has an earnest desire to cooperate with the United States at all times and is confident that good results will be accomplished at the Washington Conference, which convenes November 11, according to Maj.-Gen. Kunihige Tanaka, army adviser to the delegates to the Conference, who passed through here en route to Washington, District of Columbia. "Vice-Admiral Hiroharu Kato was also in the party, which totaled 36 persons and occupied a special train of seven cars. Admiral Kato said that Japan was entering the Conference with a fine attitude and willingness to give and take."

Prominent members of the army staff, in addition to General Tanaka, were Lieut.-Col. Noburu Morita, Maj. K. Tashiro, Maj. T. Forjio, Maj. K. Nishihara and Capt. K. Morishima. The members of the naval staff, in addition to Admiral Kato, were Captains K. Yamashita, N. Shuyetsugen and Y. Uyeda, Commander T. Hori and Lieutenant-Commanders D. Takei and T. Faji. The delegation was greeted by a group of 60 countrymen, headed by S. Tamaki, a local merchant.

**H. C. Wells Arrives**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Arriving here to be in Washington during the Conference on Limitation of Armament, H. C. Wells said that the Conference was a thing of unknown possibilities and whatever the outcome, the world must have some such arrangement for its own future security.

Mr. Wells was emphatically in favor of open sessions. It would be a mistake, he said, to have the activities of the Conference carried on in secret sessions, as such a course might provoke misunderstanding and cause inaccurate information to trickle out and cause dissension among the delegates.

**Women Pledge Their Support**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—Pledging its united support to the movement for the reduction of armament the Massachusetts branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution passed a resolution endorsing the project which, with similar resolutions from 14 other prominent women's organizations in the United States, will be bound and sent to President Harding by a special messenger. The resolution:

"We, the women of Massachusetts, grievously concerned over the economic burdens brought about by the late war, under which all nations are staggering, and fearful for the future of our children, wishing to express our deep satisfaction in the step you have taken to abolish war by calling the great nations to confer upon the limitation of armament through an agreement among all nations, have adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, women of Massachusetts, hereby declare ourselves unreservedly in favor of the limitation of armaments by international agreement and pray that definite results may be accomplished. Be it further resolved that we pledge our united support to our President in this effort to secure the results for which the Conference is called."

Conference Is Indorsed

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—A resolution endorsing the coming Conference on Limitation of Armament was adopted unanimously by the Synod of New England of the Episcopal Church at its session here. The bishops and clerical and lay deputies went on record that "in the substitution of reason for violence, of arbitration for force of arms, and of mutual consideration and trust for mutual suspicion and jealousy among the nations, they see the only hope for the peace of the world." Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to President Harding and each of the four American commissioners to the Conference.

## BRITISH ENGINEERS ACCEPT WAGE CUT

Employers' Proposal to Withdraw Munitions Bonus Agreed to by a Small Majority, Thus Averting a Serious Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday).—The engineering and shipbuilding workers of Great Britain have decided by a relatively small majority to accept the employers' proposal to withdraw the munitions bonus by three installments, commencing November 1. A critical condition had arisen, that at one time looked as if the country were to be again faced with a strike, as outlined in The Christian Science Monitor on October 8, that would still further cripple British industry. Fortunately this contingency has not arisen and the workers' decision is welcomed on all hands.

A joint conference of the unions throughout the country was held in London on Friday, when the result of the ballot which had been taken was announced as follows:

For acceptance..... 170,471  
Against..... 147,636

Majority for acceptance..... 22,835

A joint ballot paper was used for both industries, and the number of men involved was well over 3,000,000. The ballot paper was unaccompanied by any recommendation and contained no statement beyond the bare subject matter in the request to vote. The voting was unusually light, and the many abstentions, it is thought, were mainly due to the absence of any official lead.

### Relief Over Decision

Immense relief is felt at the passing of what is characterized as a very serious situation, for in view of the number of unemployed in the country at present, it is difficult to see just exactly what might have been the effect of throwing a further two or three million out of work as well as those employed on the side lines of the industry. A refusal of the employers' terms and a consequent strike would have been particularly regrettable, as with the government's acceptance of the contracts for new capital ships, it is thought that the unemployment lists will shortly undergo a considerable reduction.

The greatest amount of unemployment exists among the engineers and shipbuilders, and with the number that will gradually be absorbed as the work on the new ships is put in hand, there will be a noticeable difference for the better in the Labor unemployment returns.

Meantime Lord Ashfield has submitted to the government a comprehensive scheme for the relief of the unemployed by the extension of the underground railways of London. This scheme, he estimates, would absorb some 20,000 men for two years, apart from any contingent employment which would undoubtedly also be provided.

The expenditure this would entail he estimates at £5,000,000, but he makes the work conditional upon an agreement that his company's omnibus service, which finds the profit for the early years of such railways, shall not be subjected to opposition by other road traffic for 10 years.

### Renewal of Benefits

The Board of Trade unemployment returns for the week ending October 21 show the total men, women, boys and girls unemployed, 1,423,000 of which 517,000 have ceased to draw the unemployment benefit. In addition there are 421,000 that have ceased to register and should therefore be added to the total, which brings the grand total unemployed in Great Britain up to 1,844,000. This is an increase of 39,000 on the week ending October 14.

The great increase in the numbers out of benefit is considered due to the fact that those who in past weeks have not registered are now entering their names in order to qualify for the period of renewal of the benefit commencing November 3.

## GOVERNOR'S COURSE UNDER CRITICISM

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The course of Governor Morgan of West Virginia, with respect to mine disorders in his State was criticized before the Senate investigating committee yesterday by H. C. Ogden, publisher of The Wheeling News and The Wheeling Intelligencer.

The West Virginia Governor, Mr. Ogden declared, had "set still" on a party platform, pledging abolition of the mine guard system, and not only had not pressed such legislation, but had stood in its path.

Mr. Ogden also told the committee that effective use of the state constabulary by the Governor would have obviated the necessity for calling in federal troops in the recent conditions of violence.

Reorganization of the state militia, now in process, will end much of the trouble, the Wheeling publisher believed.

**MUSCLE SHOALS PROJECT**

FLORENCE, Alabama.—Disposition of the nitrate plants and dam at Muscle Shoals will be made from a strictly business standpoint and no other, Secretary Weeks told a large

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crowd here yesterday during his inspection of the project. Mr. Weeks left no doubt among his hearers that some decision in regard to a recommendation to Congress would be forthcoming shortly after his return to Washington.

## CANADIAN PREMIER DEFENDS HIS POLICY

Government Has Taxed Wealth More Than Any Other in the Allied World Today—Liberal Platform Strongly Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, addressing 4000 people in the Massey Hall, Toronto, made a strong attack on William Lyon MacKenzie King, leader of the Liberal Party, whom he charged with "scrambling to the ends of the earth to find something with which to assail us." The Premier, while admitting mistakes had been made by the Conservative Government, declared: "We are able to say that during eight years there has been no great wrong decision."

The Premier denied the allegation of T. A. Crerar that "the railways are in politics." If they were it was only because the agrarian leader put them there. Today the nation owned 20,000 miles of railway. For many years the burden would be upon the people of Canada, but that was the penalty Canadians had to pay for "mistakes made by those who stand aside and mock our struggles to pull this country through."

Criticism was made that those managing the Canadian railways had other interests. "Where do you expect to find business men if you look for men who have no business?" asked Mr. Meighen.

### Opposition Decried

Dealing with the Canadian Mercantile Marine, the Prime Minister said it was done with the full authority of Parliament, and Mr. Lemieux had declared that the government might rely on the full support of the Opposition. Not one ship had been started except those announced to Parliament in the spring of 1919. "In the spring of 1921, when there was no prospect of more ships, they condemned us," said Mr. Meighen.

"Just like the falls at St. John, you never saw anything in a circus move quicker. They turn round and denounce everything we have done. That Mercantile Marine is an asset to the Dominion and we have no reason to regret any one of those ships being built."

This country during the period of reconstruction has spent \$2,300,000,000, continued the Prime Minister. "You can't point the hand in this country to one lone dollar of expenditure for which the people have not had adequate return. Not one dollar has been improvidently expended or improperly used."

### Wealth Heavily Taxed

"When you find the talk vague, and when you find efforts to instill prejudice in hard working people by telling them about the advantages of the rich, and the government being allied with the rich, and not one single attempt to point the finger at anything that was unfair to the poorer people of this country, make up your mind that they have no case."

This administration has taxed wealth more than any government has taxed it in the allied world today. We are not boasting; we did it because we thought it equitable and just. The employing men of this Dominion are not sure what our tariff is to be. I'm not sure. I know what it will be if I have the power to make it.

"The employing community is in suspense. Capital cannot be found until it is known what our tariff is to be. That is why it is a fiscal policy. What Mr. King's policy is to be no person knows—least of all, Mr. King himself—but we do know what Mr. Wood and Mr. Crerar will do. I read what Mr. King is pledged to do, and when I read that you will know what Mr. Wood and Mr. Crerar propose to do. He is pledged to a substantial all-round reduction. The last time he was pledged was the night before last. The first time was in August, 1919, when his party adopted a platform and chose him leader. If he asks if I agree with that I tell him 'No.'"

### NEWSPAPERS SHOW GAINS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—American newspapers have gained 100 per cent in circulation, and the volume of advertising has increased proportionately within the past seven years, Stanley Clague, managing director of the Audit Bureau of Circulation, said at the annual convention of the organization.

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**MOTOR CARS**

**The Edison Electric**

**Illuminating Company of Boston**

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## NEWS SUMMARY

Will Mr. Lloyd George be present when the Washington Conference opens? It is doubtful. It is even felt that the Irish negotiations may force him to leave the preliminary work in the hands of Arthur J. Balfour, one of the principal delegates. The Conference is receiving scant notice in the British press. This is not due to lack of public interest but to the fact that Britain has already played her part in the reduction of naval armaments. p. 1

Administration forces in the Senate won a hard-earned victory yesterday when the corporation tax of 15 per cent, as recommended by the Finance Committee, was put into the revenue bill by a vote of 38 to 26. Two amendments proposed by Senator Walsh (D.), of Massachusetts, provided for a graduated tax on incomes of corporations. These were rejected by a margin of only one vote, indicating that the action of the Senate may yet be overturned. p. 4

It is proposed by the chairman of the Shipping Board that the board take over the army transport service. The claim is made that the service could be rendered at a great saving to the government. Army officials are inclined to oppose the plan, believing that efficient service might be lacking in time of emergency. p. 1

## WISCONSIN SHERIFF AVOIDS CONTEMPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Placed in a dilemma by conflicting orders resulting from the pardon controversy between John J. Blaine, Governor of Wisconsin, and A. H. Reid, circuit judge, Edward F. Buechen, sheriff of Langlade County, found a way out by transferring the disputed prisoner, Peter J. Christ, to the custody of Hans Rodd, sheriff of Oneida County. Sheriff Buechen acted before the pardon arrived. If the sheriff had refused to obey the Governor after receipt of the pardon, the Executive could have removed him from office. If the sheriff disobeyed Judge Reid's order not to free the prisoner, the judge could have insisted upon his arrest for disobeying a court order.

The Governor is expected to sign a new pardon and send it to the sheriff of Oneida County. The case is expected to go to the Supreme Court, as it is the first clash between the executive and the judiciary since the Civil War.

### GOVERNOR TO FIGHT LOSS OF BOAT LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—The right of the Pennsylvania Railroad to cease the operation of steamer lines which are now in use has been questioned by Governor Ritchie, following a statement recently made by the president of the railroad that the latter contemplates some such disposition in the near future.

The statements of President Rea was made at a meeting of the State Chamber of Commerce in Harrisburg. Governor Ritchie has declared in reply that "before the Pennsylvania Railroad could dispose of steamers now operating on the bay it would have to appear before either the Maryland Public Service Commission or the Interstate Commerce Commission and prove that there is not adequate public demand for service of the kind." Mr. Rea stated that ferries subsidized by the State had made it impossible for the steamer lines to meet expenses.

### WORK TO BE DISTRIBUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—The B. B. and R. Knight Company, manufacturing cotton goods in 13 mills in this section of New England, has announced that to minimize the effect of unemployment among its hands it will distribute orders equally among its mills. Many of the mills are now operating. Others will begin as orders are apportioned to them. The company informed its employees when the mills closed that while they were idle no rent would be charged those who lived in company-owned houses.

The number of illiterates in America, who amounted among the soldiers in the war to 25 per cent of the whole, gives citizens little to boast of in their educational system. Dr. John James Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, told a gathering of teachers in Boston, Massachusetts, yesterday. William Jennings Bryan, who also spoke, said the schools should train men to pay back to the state in service the benefit they received in their education. p. 4

Congress is expected to renew its efforts to shut off the illicit traffic and import of narcotics, following the disclosure of the Pennsylvania Railroad to cease the operation of steamer lines which are now in use has been questioned by Governor Ritchie, following a statement recently made by the president of the railroad that the latter contemplates some such disposition in the near future.

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"I will say a few words of random, and do you listen of random?"

### The First Frost

We lay no claim to any expert knowledge of the subject. If we are wrong we shall be glad to be set right. But, as we recall the matter out of the mists of an early, but, none the less, absorbing study, water has one very engaging property. In its passage from liquid to solid—in other words, from plain ordinary water to plain ordinary ice, it has a kind of rallying point. A lake or a pond of any kind, at the end of a summer day, for instance, may have all manner of temperatures. Around the edges or in the shallow places, the water will be quite warm. Further out in the deep places it will be much cooler; while some way below the surface, it will be cooler still.

### The Rallying Point

Now, at temperatures so well above freezing point, much latitude is allowed to the waters of the lake. They may choose what temperatures they will, and keep them as long as they can. The moment, however, that the outside air cools down to the point where the first white sheen spreads itself silently over the grass of the field, then the water in every lake and every pond and every pool, throughout the countryside, begins to move toward the rallying point. The wayfarer, man who looks over these waters lying silent in the moonlight is never aware that anything is happening. Yet a very remarkable thing is happening. The temperature of the water on the surface sinks steadily until it reaches a certain point—4 degrees centigrade—yes, we are certain that is right. There, for some time, it stops. Why? Well, it is waiting till all the rest of the water has reached that temperature. Why, again? Well, because water at 4 degrees centigrade reaches its greatest density. After that, whether you heat it or cool it, it expands.

Four degrees centigrade, then, is water's rallying point, and, after that, if what Coleridge calls the "secret ministry of frost" continue, why, the surface water, gaining in lightness as it cools still further, stays on the surface, and, in the end, freezes. First, just a little spread of crystals round the edges, where the water is now coldest, gradually creeping out, further and further, till the last faint ripple is stilled and the lake is frozen over.

Now, that may all sound very academic. Yet there are not a few, surely, who will find in it the wherewithal to add another wonder to the wonders of the first frost and to many frosts that come after.

### A Strangely Elusive Thing

For the first frost of all is a strangely elusive thing, no more than a touch and away again. Here and there, it works its small wonder on a little pool by the wayside, or in the hollow of a gray rock, but for the rest it is, as Whittier put it:

Autumn's earliest frost had given,  
A touch of beauty, such as heaven  
Lendeth to its bow;  
And the soft breeze from the west  
Scarcely broke their dreamy rest.

But we would be on guard against being led into a literary discussion of the matter. For indeed, of things that have, from time to time, been written about frost there is no end. To dip into them is like dipping into an encyclopedia. One subject leads on to another. Whittier's thoughts, as he looked out over the red and gold glory of the New England countryside "on the declivity of a hill in Salisbury, Essex County" about two miles from the meeting place "of the Powow River and the Merrimack" link up with the thoughts of many other poets and gay. If Whittier tells of the first friendly touch of the great artist, Coleridge presents the picture of his work complete and all pervading:

Therefore all seasons shall be sweet to thee,  
Whether the summer clothes the general earth  
With greenness, or the redbreast sit and sing  
Betwixt the tufts of snow on the bare  
Branch of mossy apple tree, while the hush thatch  
Smokes in the sun-thaw; whether the eaves  
Drip with rain, or the grass-plot be  
Trampled to mud, or the lanes and dells  
Scold the wind's desolation; or the little  
Shall hang them up in silent icicles,  
Quietly shining to the quiet moon.

### "A Fine Frosty Morning"

There we have the whole story, and the key, perhaps, to the attraction which frost has for most people of most lands. For, whether it be "a fine and frosty morning" or "a fine and frosty night," the quiet and the silence which seems to come with the frost is one of its great joys. If there is any sound to be heard it is the sound of the traveler's two feet as he foots it briskly over the frozen road. Every one, it is safe to say, has a store of recollections, of walks he took in days of the first frost, or of the later frosts, before the snow came. Above all, perhaps, is held in grateful remembrance the early morning of the first

hoar frost, as the white mist slowly disappeared before a red sun, and a new world stretched out on all sides.

### The Paganip

We have no intention of describing it, for after all, things gratefully familiar have a wonderful way of describing themselves. To do more than just make mention of them is to paint the lily. And a hoar frost is a curiously grateful and familiar thing. It is to be met with anywhere and everywhere where there is frost at all, although some places seem to make a specialty of it. The Indians, by the way, in the high lands of America, have a very attractive name for it. They call it the Paganip. We will not vouch for the spelling, but that is the sound of it. And, anyway, it is just the word, surely, to describe the white mist which descends at night, from the mountains, sweeps into the valleys and by morning with the aid of the "frosty but kindly" air, has transformed the world.

## DOSTOIEVSKI

### His Life and Work

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
If the ordinary man of good general information were asked who Dostoevski was, he would probably reply that he was a great Russian novelist, and he might add that he was a great realist, and an even greater delineator of motives and emotions. This would be true; but he would not explain the peculiar significance of Dostoevski because he was too individual a phenomenon to fall precisely under any general heading.

The only word which may be unreservedly applied to Dostoevski is the word artist. If we wish to fix his position in literature we must, it is true, say that he was a great realist, in some respects the greatest of that group of realists who founded the modern novel and drama in Europe—Zola, Ibsen, Hauptmann, Tolstoy. Of these only Zola and Tolstoy approach him in depth and grip. Tolstoy and Dostoevski are closely linked, by their nationality and by their common absorption in religion. Yet Dostoevski was the greater, for his religion was drawn from the depths of his own thought processes; he lived and wrote religion in so far as he had experienced it; the religion of Tolstoy was an idea alien to his own nature, an idea superimposed upon his genius. Thus Dostoevski, in this, as in all else, possessed the one quality which is fundamental to greatness: absolute sincerity.

### Boyhood Trials

Dostoevski was born in Moscow on October 30, 1821. His parents brought up their seven children in an atmosphere of strict discipline and the greatest frugality. Although the boys were sent to school they had few friends, and when Feodor was sent to the military engineering school at St. Petersburg he found himself completely out of touch with his surroundings, his peculiar upbringing having increased a natural tendency to shyness and reserve. This sense of incomparability was increased by an almost complete lack of funds, his father refusing him means suitable to his position in an expensive school. This situation was bitterly felt and resented by Dostoevski, since his father's attitude was not due to lack of means. He had no money to buy himself the smallest comfort after a route march, or even to buy a change of boots. This was a foretaste of that struggle with lack which was to continue for the greater part of his life. On leaving the school he accepted a post as military engineer, which he soon resigned in order to pursue the career of a writer.

The succession of his volumes marks his progress through life, for he makes greater use both of outward and inner circumstances. His first great success, "Poor Folk," was published in 1866. In this we see a novelist of exceptional merit; we see sympathy and understanding for the oppressed, a delicate and tender insight; but these qualities which were to give him a place among the greatest are not yet developed. Their beginnings are traced in his next work, "The Double," which, though unfavorably received by the critics, was always placed high by Dostoevski himself. But to develop the best and the deepest that was in him, it needed the poignant experiences of the next few years: arrest on political grounds, condemnation and reprieve at the last moment; it needed the years in Siberia. These years of intercourse with criminals and of exclusive study of the Bible gave the bent to his peculiar genius.

### Service in the Army

His imprisonment in Siberia, which lasted four years, was followed by four years of service in the ranks, in Semipalatinsk. It was during this time that he met and married his first wife, the widow of a colleague.

In 1868 he published "Raskolnikov," (or "Crime and Punishment"), his first really great work. The Russian critics chose to see in his novel an insult to the Russian student, and for some years this idea, which was strengthened by the publication of "The Possessed," caused alienation between Dostoevski and the students, although they had previously the greatest admiration for him.

The next few years formed a period of great financial stress for Dostoevski. He assumed the burden of his brother's debts, as well as the support of his brother's wife and four children. Besides maintaining his brother Nicolai and his wife and son Paul, notwithstanding these difficulties Dostoevski married again, and to the surprise and dismay of his relations he chose a gift of good family, who had been acting as his stenographer. In order to obtain more time to pay his creditors, he fled with his wife to Europe. The next years were passed in Berlin, Dresden, Geneva and Florence—a strenuous, yet a happy time. It was during this stay abroad that "The Possessed" was written, the

story centering about a political plot, of which Dostoevski had full knowledge from his brother Iwan; some of the characters are portraits.

On the return of the little family to St. Petersburg Mrs. Dostoevski took charge of her husband's affairs, and by means of the strictest economy in their domestic life, which included little society and no amusements, undertook to pay off his debts. Thus his position gradually improved, and his life became increasingly harmonious, his happiness centered in work and in family life.

### Days in Staraja Russa

The four summer months were spent in Staraja Russa, a little sleepy country town, where Dostoevski rented a small house, which he afterward purchased. The plot of the "Brothers Karamazov" is laid in this town. In this work and the "Notebook of an Author" Dostoevski embodies the ideas which were nearest his heart. The "Notebook," in which he preaches religion and patriotism, regained for him the allegiance of the Russian students. Almée Dostoevski tells us that they visited him at all hours of the day, so that he was often obliged to work at night. Otherwise he lived a regular and equable life. He devoted much time and thought to the education of his children, reading aloud to them himself, sometimes Russian legends, sometimes the works of Pushkin or Tolstoy, sometimes those of Dickens or Walter Scott, which he knew intimately. Such was the domestic side of Dostoevski's character.

Dostoevski gained increasing control over his material with experience and practice; the summit of his art was reached in "Crime and Punishment." But to perceive this, familiarity with his methods is requisite. Throughout his works there are elements which apparently indicate lack of control, but are really devices employed for definite ends. He was a master in the art of producing atmosphere; he is interested just as much in the ideas represented through atmosphere as he is in ideas working through individuals. He works up an atmosphere sometimes through confusion or tumult, the confusion being due to a number of conflicting feelings, which at last cause a whole crowd to sway under them. In the first chapter of "Crime and Punishment" we see how he produces an atmosphere in which his characters can live and move, while the feast given by Katherine Iwanowna in the same work shows the use he can make of confusion. Another curious and, possibly to us, improbable quality, is the rudeness of the characters to each other; we know from Dostoevski's daughter that this was a quality which Dostoevski disliked extremely, but it was useful in revealing the depths in his characters, and it was characteristic of the Russia in which he lived.

### His "Russian Idea"

Dostoevski passed through many phases of skepticism, many phases of revolt against the inconsistencies of the material universe before he was reconciled to the faith which was deeply rooted in his nature. These phases of unbelief are represented by his characters. He has glimpses of the harmony at the heart of things, but he did not know what value to attach to them, yet they grew in importance to him, "Paradise is hidden in each one of us, in me at this moment, and if I were willing, it would dawn for me tomorrow, for my whole life." ("Brothers Karamazov.") The man of the future, whom Dostoevski hoped for, the man who was to express this inner harmony, the composite of the belief in dual consciousness, is found in Alyosha, the type of the perfect, but not yet experienced Christian; the sum of Dostoevski's religious convictions, his philosophy of life, is found in the mouth of the Staretz, in the same work, the type of the perfected saint. Religious faith for Dostoevski was closely bound up with his faith in the Russian peasant. "The man who does not believe in God, does not believe in God's people; but he who gains faith in the people will see the holy of holies. The people alone, and the spiritual power which resides in them, will convert the atheists." This is Dostoevski's "Russian Idea."

It is this love for the people, and through them for mankind, which crowns Dostoevski's greatness; it is this love which gives him understanding. "I did not bow down to you personally, but to suffering humanity in your person," says Raskolnikov, the hero of "Crime and Punishment" when he kisses the feet of Sonia. This love is at the root of his most cherished conviction, that there is no crime which cannot be expiated, nothing so terrible that God's mercy does not extend to it. The speech of Marmeladov, in the same work, when he describes the forgiveness of Christ at the last judgment—a favorite passage of Dostoevski's—embodies that conviction.

### Christ's Hospital Boys

On a bright autumn morning the boys of Christ's Hospital School, dressed in their familiar blue gowns, yellow stockings, and broad shoes, but barefoot, could be seen marching through the city streets on their way to a reception by the Lord Mayor of London. They were performing an ancient custom that goes back some 400 years. The Lord Mayor of London and the sheriffs meet yearly the Aldermen and Governors of the Royal Hospital at Christ Church, Newgate street. The treasurer hands to the Lord Mayor a list of the governors of the royal hospitals as decreed by act of Parliament. After this ceremony the scholars march to the Mansion House where they receive from the Lord Mayor a coin, the value of which corresponds to their standing in the school. In the days when the school was in the city, and not at Horsham as it is now, Thackeray was a pupil. Little Rawdon Crawley in "Vanity Fair" becomes a scholar there in those pathetic days when he was disliked by his mother, but beloved in secret by his father, Col. Rawdon Crawley.

## DOWN BOSTON HARBOR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"No, sir," said Uncle Jeb Price, giving the tiller of his very battered motor boat a sudden twist, and bringing it directly in the wake of a ferryboat, where it bobbed up and down in a most undignified fashion, "shipping ain't what it used to be!" Now as Uncle Jeb was from "down Scituate way," and as he came to Boston in his own badly-painted craft in preference to the railroad, he was no mean expert on off-shore shipping and its ways. We were idling down the harbor on a sunny morning with some intention of making Scituate Harbor by nightfall. Of course, there was no hurry. Uncle Jeb did not believe in hurry, save when it was an absolute necessity.

"Now," said Uncle Jeb, pointing to starboard, "just look at that!" "That?" was a long and very dingy tramp with a red patch on one side, swinging idly on the ebb tide, riding high in the water, and sending a very big wisp of smoke skyward from her funnel. She reminded me of Kipling's "The Mary Gloster"—"cheap repairs for the cheap 'uns," and her crew's wash was flapping above her decks.

"Years ago, when ships was ships," said Uncle Jeb disgustedly, "she'd a been a clipper with trim lines, white decks and a cloud of canvas, on the 'Prisco run.' We shot under the tramp's overhanging stern. 'N,' continued Uncle Jeb, 'she wouldn't have been the 'Jumna' of London neither. 'Flying Cloud' of Boston would have been her measure."

Up the light green harbor waters came a steamer, spick and span in the hard morning sunlight, her ports slanting with the sun's glare, and her upper works a flashing white, and a great plume of smoke billowing out of her twin funnels.

"Liner," said Uncle Jeb in delight, "rampin' in from Liverpool. Ain't she a dandy? Wonderful lines! She'd handle well in a storm."

A schooner came swinging by under



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
"Rampin' in from Liverpool"

her ribs, with her crew, bareheaded and gay in many colored jerseys, stowing away her gear. Her sides were scarred and worn, her ribs pached again and again, and she rode deep in the water.

"Bigger," was Uncle Jeb's swift comment. "She's got a load and she's been driven hard. Her skipper must be a high-line man!"

"A high-line man," it turned out, was one whose cruises are always profitable, and who often leads the fleet home in the race for harbor. On this schooner, he was sitting aff, with his back to the rail, entering sums of figures in a big log book.

"Crew prob'ly ship for some wages and mostly shares," explained Uncle Jeb. "Prob'ly he's figuring up the profit and loss."

Other motor boats swept by us, some dingy craft, others trig and trim with the pennant of a yacht club snapping at the bow. A police boat, swung across our track, an ocean-going tug, green with weed about the bows, dented as to funnel, and towing a string of coal barges, set us plunging up and down an entirely new set of glistening swells. An arrow-like destroyer shot by to port, steaming to some local maneuver with a white "bone" of foam in her mouth, and the black smoke of her four stacks lying on the water behind.

From the east, a fire-masted schooner was coming under bare poles with a tug puffing away at her side and an individual in a battered cap and seaman's kit shouting commands to a group of men, who were washing down the after deck with a hose.

"Bos'un," explained Uncle Jeb, "Now

a bos'un on an old time packet used to be someone!" I remembered Masefield's: Blue-coated bos'n bawling at the railing, Piping through a silver call that had a chain of gold

and agreed with him. But for all that the schooner was a brave sight with her pennant spars glistening in the sun and her pennant snapping from the main truck, a man in overalls far out on her bowsprit, doing something with a paint brush, and her upper works, all spick and span and dazzling white.

"Huh," sniffed Uncle Jeb, "look here!" Heading straight for us was a craft whose color might have originally been brown. Her bows were pitted and dented, red with dried salt, one anchor was missing, her fore-deck was a mass of splintered wood and twisted steel, one side of her bridge had been swept away, her ventilators were all askew, half of her rail on one side had gone to Davy Jones, and there were empty davits where there should have been lifeboats. Her house flag was in ribbons, her funnels minus their proper quota of staves, but she was coming in under her own power.

"Sugar boat," appraised Uncle Jeb, "up from Cuba! Ran into a bit of a blow off Hatteras, I shouldn't wonder!"

"A bit of a blow" seemed a mild description, but as the skipper twisted us out from beneath the bows of a stubby white excursion steamer, whose captain informed us, through the medium of the stern, what he thought of small boats in general and ours in particular, he started in surprise. "Looks like a storm off Deer Island. Let's get out of here!"

And we went scudding south before a roaring wind.

## BIRDS AND A BUNGALOW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The bungalow sits on a hill and the surrounding hedge of clipped cedar gives to it an air of isolation. There is a neighboring cottage just on the other side of the hedge and in reality the bungalow is not so isolated as it seems, for there are houses across the street and further up the hill. But when one looks out the kitchen window and beholds a flock of ten quail hovering about the back stoop, civilization seems remote indeed.

The quail, 10 of them, patter down through the hedge, discussing in throaty undertones what the prospects may be for a liberal sprinkling of bread crumbs. One doesn't like to disappoint these dainty callers—the crumbs are always awaiting the quail.

Earlier in the morning, before the quail appear upon the scene, the two-tone summons of the Oregon Towhee penetrates to the sleeping porch. This call has been variously translated, but there is no doubt for us what our half dozen Oregon Towhees are saying. It is "dearie." Plain as can be the Towhee clamors again and again for his "dearie" with a rising inflection on the last syllable, sometimes slightly querulous, often with a questioning intonation as though "dearie's" actions were not altogether approved.

The linnets, several pairs of them, have taken possession of the vines clustering over the front porch, which is built in pergola style, no roofing, but with open beams supporting the Cherokee roses, wisteria and honeysuckle vines. An ideal spot for the building of nests, so the linnets have decided. Their pert conversations have varied—crooning and contented, else a rapturous burst of song; again a frank dispute with their neighboring nest-builders, who have a tendency to encroach upon preeminent territory.

Robins have elected to nest in a plum tree shadowing the back bedroom. California Towhees are suspiciously busy in the tall grasses, bringing the cedar hedge. On a misty morning a meadow lark sways from the tip-top branch of the eucalyptus tree just across the vacant lot and warbles and carols in liquid harmony. The ubiquitous English sparrow

hops in on the scene, scolding and eagerly picking up the crumbs scattered near the artichoke shrubs. Comes a blue jay with darting swoops from somewhere up the hillside—seizes upon a goodly morsel of bread and flits away with it while the other



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
A delightful building site as the linnets have decided

birds hide within the hedge. The blue jay is not a bit popular with the smaller birds.

The ten quail are not so regular in their attendance of late. Some mornings a single pair only come for their breakfast, another morning there will be half a dozen, and it is an occasion for an extra portion of bread crumbs when all ten of the shy creatures favor us with their presence.

From the first streak of dawn to late in the evening, the birds are to be seen about this bungalow on the hill. Their songs are delightful, and the assurance they display in reporting for their morning and evening meals gives one a chummy feeling with these feathered companions.

### An Autumn Picture

One reads so much of Ross-shire in London newspapers nowadays that those who know something of her wonderful villages and roads in autumn cannot help pausing in their day's work to dwell on their beauty for a few moments.

A mile or two beyond Strathpeffer lies the dreamy village of Contin, where nature seems to take a special pride in touching up her autumn picture. There glow the hips of the wild rose and there by the river are trees turned into flaming sentinels gently shedding their bright tints into the running water. You come upon the old post office, and on the whitewashed wall hang the velvet mauve and petunia colored clematis. Lining the little path and smelling of the rich earth are the true children of the autumn—the chrysanthemums. In the old garden the damson and apple trees are drooping under their delicious burden of ripe fruit. Almost opposite here lies the big stretch of harvest field, and no highland chief ever traversed his land more proudly than does the beautiful pheasant strutting across this field at sunset.

Then you stand on the bridge and gaze at the island; this spot would provide food for the artist for hours, and you look forward to the wonderful holly which will come from here in winter time. A little further along and there the big white rose you have watched day by day still clings to a cottage wall; it seems to speak of the sweetness of summer, the sadness of autumn, but in its heart it bears the purity of the snow and the chill of winter. There on the ground stretching toward the river some of the inhabitants have been gathering their potatoes; but the rarest gem of your autumn picture is left until the morning, when you take an early start on your farewell journey; the landscape unfolds her wonders, and there in the background stand her mighty hills "Red with Dawn."

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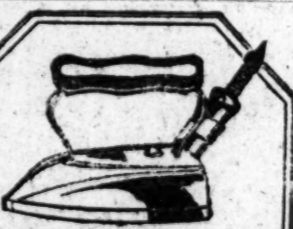
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## PRESIDENT PRAISED BY NEGRO LEADER

Chief of the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People Says Alabama Speech Is Far-Reaching Utterance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"If President Harding means what he says about economic, political and cultural equality and can put it into effect, the other questions involving the Negroes of the United States can take care of themselves," said Joseph Weldon Johnson, president of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"If the results outlined in his speech at Birmingham are achieved, it will be a miracle, in my opinion," he said.

"Any utterance by the President of the United States on questions of the rights of citizens is important, and a speech on the Negro question made in the heart of the south gains additional importance. I regard the speech of President Harding at Birmingham as one of the most far-reaching utterances ever made by a president. Other presidents have alluded to the question in passing, but I think this is the first time any president has made it the full content or tenor of his speech.

### Problem Not National

"A great many things he said are deserving of the deepest consideration. In the first place, he called attention to the fact that the problem of color is not sectional but national and more than that, a world problem. This should let a shaft of light into the minds of those in the south who think they have the sole right and authority to settle it. Second, he called attention to the service rendered by the colored citizens of the United States in the recent war. This was deserved, but it was a good thing to bring that fact home to the white people of the south. Third, his declaration that the black man should vote when fit and the white man be refused his vote when unfit, while an elementary principle in a democratic state, is highly significant under the circumstances. As a matter of fact, in the election when he was chosen President, thousands of colored people through the south were completely disenfranchised.

"Probably his most significant utterance was his statement that he wished to see both the solid white Democracy and the solid black Republicanism of the southern states broken. But this a double-edged affair, and involves considerations that cannot be commented on at present.

### More Rights Desired

"Evidently he has devoted much thought to the question, and he lays much stress on Mr. Lugard's 'agreed divergence in the physical and material,' but there is inconsistency between that statement and his plea against solidarity. How is 'complete uniformity of ideals, absolute equality in the paths of knowledge and culture, equal opportunity for those who strive, equal admiration for those who achieve,' to be brought about without equality of association? Is it possible with the American people to look on the Negro as 'treating in matters social and racial a separate path,' and yet afford to him equality of opportunity? If a man is humanly equal, and there is to be an avoidance of class organization, all social divergence will be neutralized, and only in that way will a democracy endure.

"What was in the President's mind in making this the subject of his address is of course unknown, but one of the reasons may be the expressed disappointment of the Negroes at the general attitude of the Republican Party since the election. They have the tradition of association with the party, but it is fast fading, as little has been done by the Administration to meet their legitimate demands, either of appointments or measures. No steps have been taken to bring about the slightest measure of political or educational equality. In the civil service and in the departments at Washington the line of demarcation is sharply drawn. Is working side by side a social or economic equality? No educational equality can be hoped for when many times the amount per capita is spent for white schools as for colored, as happens in many southern states."

### President's Act Deliberate

Expression of Views on Negro Problem Not a Sudden Impulse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding is well satisfied with the results of his talk in the south, in the course of which he handled the Negro problem boldly, speaking plainly to the people who are most deeply concerned with it. His action has been the subject of general discussion in Washington, which is in effect a border city. For the most part the comment runs true to sectional and partisan feeling. Now and then, however, admiration is expressed by a person with southern affiliations for the courage of the President in dealing so fearlessly with a question that is ordinarily handled either with an obvious desire to give no offense and lose no votes, or with partisan rancor, which offends southern whites and does not help the Negro.

Mr. Harding it seemed that the time had come for the Executive to call attention to serious problems, instead of merely uttering pleasant words when he went to address a

southern community for the first time. The Republic cannot go on forever with a rising tide of color without some attention being given to the problem, in his conviction, and his words were received with a higher recognition of the necessity that he was under for saying them in the south than in the north, according to the feeling of the President. Many prominent men, leaders in business and public life, assured him that they were well disposed to what he had said.

It is believed here that Mr. Harding has started an issue that will cause more discussion than anything he has done since he became President.

### Speech Evoke Comment

Editors Discuss Significance of President's Stand on Negroes

Following are comments by American newspapers on the President's Birmingham, Alabama, speech in which he advocated political and economical, but not social equality for the Negro.

#### Boston Globe

The Birmingham speech of President Harding stands out as a daring attempt to break the solid south. Several of Mr. Harding's predecessors approached the peculiar problems of the south, but dropped into platitudes as they reached the essential issues. The race issue is what no southerner, no matter what his descent, can ever forget. It is also a question that no northerners even so much as try to understand. Its continuing presence in the south has produced a sectionalism which has become one of the most serious stumbling blocks in the path of American progress.

The contribution which the President offers toward the solution of the color problem in the United States is in his attempt to eliminate the issue of social equality, which has been at the center of the prejudice between the two races. If that part of the question should be settled, it might be that the time would come when the political divisions in the south would follow economic instead of traditional lines.

#### New York Herald

The present tendency of idealism in international and interracial relations is to assimilate both peoples and individuals and to draw them as far and fast as possible in the direction of the melting pot; to attempt to standardize inherent differences. Against this tendency President Harding interposes an intrepid declaration of his personal belief that racial distinctions and racial destinies are to endure forever, and that it is folly to hope otherwise. The President seems to say that a democracy homogeneous in the political and industrial sense, but consisting of imperishable units forever distinct racially and socially, is not an impossible conception of the Republic's future. One path for Americans of every color to travel when they vote or work; separate paths, socially and racially, of absolute divergence to the end of the trail. It is a most interesting theory of reconstructed democracy.

### MARSHAL FOCH GIVEN NEW YORK'S FREEDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Marshal Ferdinand Foch arrived here yesterday afternoon aboard the liner Paris amid demonstrations of welcome equal to those awarded to military and civil leaders during the war. He was first greeted by Gen. John J. Pershing, who returned from Europe yesterday, and by representatives of nation, State and city. On his way to City Hall, thousands cheered him. Today he will pay his respects to the President and the French Ambassador in Washington, and after that he will visit several large cities, his tour being in charge of the American Legion, whose convention he came from Paris to attend.

In his statement on his arrival, Marshal Foch said in part:

"It is a very great satisfaction for me to come here and meet again my American brothers-in-arms. These soldiers whom I had the honor to lead in 1918 on the battlefields of France were brave and gallant in the performance of the duties of war. I am now to have the deep pleasure of seeing the men engaged in the works of peace, utilizing the same qualities which made their strength and glory throughout the war.

"It is therefore a great joy for me to visit them in their homes, where they received the inspiration and training which animated them so powerfully. But during my visit in the midst of the living, my thoughts remain with those absent ones, the brave soldiers of your great country who gave their lives for our war's common cause. May all those who mourn their dead be assured of my most profound sympathy. Their sacrifice has not been in vain. On it rests the basis of the peace of the world, for which we are working in common today, inspired by the same sentiments which united us on the field of battle.

"I come to the land of the free," Marshal Foch said in English, as he stepped down the Vigilant's gangplank. He paused, then added, "to meet the brave."

When Mayor John F. Hylan conferred the freedom of the city on Marshal Foch, the Mayor said in part: "Let us beseech God that there will never be a recurrence of the horrors from which the nations of the world have emerged, and that France, America and all the peoples of the earth may achieve in the paths of peace still greater victories, and enjoy for all time those blessings won at such a costly sacrifice."

## ILLITERACY FAULT OF SCHOOL SYSTEM

Commissioner of Education Says America Has Little to Boast of in Matter—W. J. Bryan Addresses Teachers' Gathering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The teaching of gratitude for the gift of education, to the end that the schools and colleges should turn out thinkers who will pay for what they have received in the coinage of righteous service to the state, was an outstanding feature of the address of William Jennings Bryan before the annual meeting of the Middlesex County Teachers Association yesterday. Other speakers were Dr. John James Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, and Dr. McIllyar Hamilton Lichter, a clergyman of Cleveland.

Mr. Bryan, to show the great opportunity of the teachers in graduating scholars who would devote themselves constructively to the good of society, told of how certain eminent scholars had exemplified deepest gratitude. The liquor forces, he said, after the conscience of the people had been truly and clearly listened to on the part of Congress and the state legislatures in the enactment of prohibition and the enforcement measure, had bought with enormous fees, certain influential lawyers, in other words scholars, who were products of the universities, to push their interests before the Supreme Court of the land.

Herein, asserted Mr. Bryan, lay a tremendous need for the educational system, to train men who would not under any circumstances be bought to uphold wrong. Mr. Bryan dwelt upon the invisible rewards accruing to the profession of teaching. He declared that in public service it was possible to earn millions of dollars, though it might not be collected. He then asserted that if Mr. Harding, through the Conference on Limitation of Armament, should succeed in bringing about disarmament, all the arithmetic that were ever devised could not reckon up the value of the service thus rendered.

### Peace Through Education

Dr. Tigert, in his address to the high school section of the convention, declared that all civic and national progress, as well as every phase of social progress, are dependent upon proper education. Strikes or threatened strikes, like that of the railroads, he said, never can be settled with any degree of permanency unless upon the educational basis. The disarmament Conference may limit the armies of the world and cause the navies to be scrapped, but the results will not be enduring until the people of the earth are educated to the point of dropping their prejudices and forgetting their enmities, jealousies and hatreds.

In his travels through Europe and America, Dr. Tigert said he had observed that each nation claimed a monopoly of the good and great things of the earth, whether it be the gift of humor, educational ideals and facilities, or what. All this, asserted the commissioner, had got to go. Furthermore, when the citizens of a country started boasting of their country's superiority to the citizens of another country, they always, sooner or later made themselves absurd in an unexpected display of ignorance. "My patriotism," asserted the commissioner, "is such that it gives credit for the great things in other nations."

### Quarter of Soldiers Illiterate

Dr. Tigert said that there are supposed to be 27,000,000 children in the schools of the United States, but in reality only 20,000,000 are enrolled and only 15,000,000 in actual attendance. This fact, he said, and the fact that 25 per cent of the men who were called to the colors in the last war were illiterate, gives the United States little ground to boast of its educational system. The speaker gave emphasis to a statement that at the beginning of the world war Germany, with only a fraction of 1 per cent of her soldiers illiterate, was without question the most powerful nation of the world because of her system of education. And before making this statement, Dr. Tigert said that he would have it understood that he was neither pro-German, a militarist nor a pacifist. "My hope," said the speaker, "is that these sad figures as to illiteracy in the United States shall never be heard again."

Ninety per cent of the difficulty with education today, said Dr. Lichter, who addressed the convention from the standpoint of the layman, is not with the school boards, any of the school officials, or the schools themselves, but with the home in its "over-indulgence of the youngster." Dr. Lichter took the theme of "Camouflage in Education" under the three heads of overloaded curriculum, over-technical methods and overindulged youngster.

A strong protest was made by Dr. Lichter against exploitation in the

public schools of every "fad and fancy that happened along." This day and that had to be celebrated, this thing must be given a hearing and this other thing had to be given a hearing, and then laws were urged and sometimes passed compelling the schools to give them their time. He said that it was just like that in the pulpit, that one year by actual count he was called upon to devote 42 Sundays to special topics, sermons and collections demanded by as many different side interests. Where, Dr. Lichter, wished to know, were the fundamentals to come in.

### Simple Curriculum Best

This speaker called for greater simplicity for the curriculum, asking whether or no it were really a manifestation of medievalism to expect that a high school graduate should be able to write a decent letter and to spell words in ordinary usage. "Are we not striving for comprehensiveness at the expense of accuracy and fundamentals?" he inquired.

The teaching of Latin from the standpoint of the great lessons and truths that Latin writings contain, rather than the standpoint of mere grammar, was the next plea presented by Dr. Lichter. He endeavored to show where, by giving more thought and time to the inspirational side of the ancient classics and less to the technical side, the pupils 30 years from now would go to the bookshelves and take down these classics because they loved them.

The schools could not hope to anywhere near meet the problem of education unless the home ideals of the children were raised, concluded the speaker. When out of a high school graduating class numbering 150 there were four honor pupils, and when these pupils had been giving a major share of their time to automobile riding, motion pictures, dancing and so on, it was time that the parents be led to assert more responsibility in home culture and discipline.

## COMPLAINT IN COAL SUIT IS SUSTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—In the injunction suit brought by the Borderland Coal Corporation of West Virginia to restrain the United Mine Workers of America and certain bituminous coal operators from maintaining an alleged conspiracy to unionize the Williamson coal field, Judge A. B. Anderson, in federal court, yesterday sustained the bill of complaint as made against defendants living in Indiana. He quashed service as made on 23 officials of the miners' union who live in other states. They include John L. Lewis, president, Philip Murray, vice-president, and William Green, secretary-treasurer. The court's action left two Indiana members of the union's executive board as defendants, and also two individual Indiana operators and four mining companies as defendants. The court ruled against efforts made to show that the plaintiff had not come in court with clean hands, for the reason that Virginia operators, including the plaintiff, had organized employment of union Labor and had thereby committed an offense substantially the same as the alleged closed shop organization of operators in the central competitive field, concerning which the Virginia operators, through the Borderland company, have entered complaint.

The court answered argument directed against the sufficiency of the bill of complaint by saying that press reports from Virginia had indicated the plaintiff has grounds for seeking an injunction, and that if the bill of complaint needs to be amended the court will assist in having amendments made.

## NEWSPAPERS TO WORK FOR TRUTHFULNESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The final session of the Press Congress of the World will be held November 1, when the next meeting place, probably Spain, will be decided on. Meantime, the delegates are being entertained and are making inspections of the industries, institutions and schools.

The Pan-Pacific Press Conference has decided to seek the cooperation of all permanent news gathering agencies for more complete dissemination of uncolored, truthful news through Pacific lands on a theory of more cordial relations being established if one country is fully informed as to what is going on in the others.

The delegates will make investigation as to best means of transmitting news and urge all countries to assist in obtaining uncensored, unrestricted news service at low rates.

V. S. McClatchy, a publisher from Sacramento, California, in addressing the rotarians, declared that the Japanese were unassailable save to individual instances because of their religion, because the government claimed that all Japanese no matter where born are its citizens, and because they always showed pronounced antagonism to assimilation.

## SENATE PASSES THE CORPORATION TAX

Recommendation by Finance Committee of 15 Per Cent Impost Wins Over Changes Proposed by Senator Walsh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Administration forces in the Senate won a hard-earned victory yesterday when the corporation tax of 15 per cent, as recommended by the Finance Committee, was put into the revenue bill by a vote of 36 to 26.

The chief contest centered on two amendments proposed by David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, providing for a graduated tax on incomes of corporations. These were rejected by a margin of only one vote, indicating that action of the Senate in approving the Administration's proposal in committee of the whole may yet be overturned.

President Harding's advisers informed him that there is hope for the passage of the long delayed tax bill today, but it is the general opinion that the debate will continue during the greater part of next week. An amendment by James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, to incorporate the soldiers' bonus bill in the revenue legislation remains to be voted upon.

### Amendments Defeated

Senator Walsh's amendment called for a graduated tax beginning at 10 per cent on net incomes of corporations not exceeding \$100,000 and reaching to 20 per cent on the amount by which the net income exceeded \$300,000. To this proposal he added that no corporation which in 1920 did not pay an excess profits tax should pay at a greater rate than 10 per cent under his plan. His amendment was defeated by 33 to 32.

Modifying his proposal so that it provided that a corporation that did not make over 8 per cent for the taxable year should not pay over the 10 per cent rate, he was defeated again by the same vote.

Instead of relieving many corporations, Senator Walsh said, in speaking for his amendments, that the Finance Committee's plan would work a hardship on a large number. He stressed the point that whereas the Senate had repealed the excess profits tax, a flat tax had been proposed on all corporations, with a result that many large corporations would have their taxes increased by 50 per cent.

Andrew A. Jones (D.), Senator from New Mexico, protested that under the 15 per cent flat tax, public utility, live-stock and farming corporations would suffer. "If you are going to raise the taxes on the railroads, you'll have to raise the rates," he warned. "All the corporations of the country that are suffering from adverse conditions are to have their taxes increased by 50 per cent, but the prosperous will have their taxes reduced. This is absolutely indefensible."

### Night Session H-ld

The assertion was made by Furnifold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, ranking Democratic member of the Finance Committee, that the proposal of that committee would increase the taxes of 100,000 corporations that never have paid excess profits taxes. He protested against what he charged was the injustice of the committee plan of replacing the excess profits tax with a 15 per cent corporation tax.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, the Republican leader, while expressing opposition to increasing the tax on corporations making a small income, did not endorse the Walsh plan.

The Senate was held in session during part of the night, the immediate issue being the estate tax. The highest rate, as proposed by the Finance Committee, is 50 per cent on estates exceeding \$100,000,000. These rates were denounced as nothing more than "confiscation" by James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York. Senator Wadsworth held that the estate tax should largely be reserved to the states as a source of revenue.

## INDEPENDENT PARTY STARTED IN NEBRASKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—A third party in Nebraska was started last night when a conference of independent progressives formally declared its necessity, and authorized a call for a state convention. Only one vote was cast in favor of trying to capture an old party primary with its nominees. The only difference of opinion was whether to form the party before the primaries and enter as a separate political entity or to wait until after the primary and take advantage of whatever political indignation followed its decisions.

The conference decided to hold the convention before the primaries. The names of complete tickets for the United States Senator down to members of the Legislature. The platform will include a demand for the nationalization of railroads, telegraphs and telephones; elimination of war by requiring a vote of the people before Congress can act, save in case of actual invasion; conscription of war wealth by increasing federal inheritance taxes; action to distinguish between earned and unearned incomes in levying income taxes; reorganization of the federal reserve bank system to place it under popular control, and a two-thirds vote of supreme judges to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional. The conference was largely made up of farmers and organized Labor leaders.

## TEMPERANCE UNION'S EFFORTS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—The immediate effect of temperance legislation following the referendum was credited by the prison and police committee of the Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union with narrowing the field of activity considerably when the committee presented its annual report to the convention of the provincial body here. Mrs. J. E. Jones of Toronto outlined the work that had been attempted by the committee and stated that it had been decided to recommend that the government pay subsistence to families of men in prison. The report also added that evangelistic and social work had been carried on during the year among the comparatively few inmates of the county and city prisons.

Delegates to the union convention conducted an interesting conference on the topic of Canadianization. The new settlers problem in Canada, particularly the problem of Finnish population, was considered. It was reported that the new Canadian settlers strongly favor prohibition and appeared to be only awaiting the ministrations of church and state to become valuable citizens of their adopted country.

## WOMEN DISTRIBUTE CANDIDATES' RECORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York City League of Women Voters has sent out printed digests of the records of candidates for city, county and borough offices, also for the Assembly, free, to more than 200,000 women voters.

"The League believes that every woman, as well as every man, should choose candidates on the basis of character, ability, and fitness to serve," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay, commenting on this activity. "We believe that a careful study of all candidates is a duty of every citizen, and that this should be done at home and far from the controversial atmosphere of political meetings. For this reason the league is sending to women voters, even before they ask for it, information about the candidates in the hope that it will help them to make a wise choice. This is done purely in the interest of good government, better candidates and an intelligent electorate."

## RESOLUTIONS UPON MANY ISSUES PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence, Rhode Island News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—The board of managers of the American Woman's Home Missionary Society, closing a week's session here, adopted resolutions on disarmament, prohibition, motion pictures, race problems, the observance of the Sabbath and religious study in the schools.

The board commended President Harding for initiating the movement for "a conference looking to the ultimate peace of the world." It condemned strikes as "attempts to support the fallacy that 'might is right.'" It condemned vicious or misleading films and voted to promote such as are "clean, moral and uplifting."

With regard to prohibition the board voted "to urge upon women everywhere the necessity for earnest, continued purpose to eliminate the great liquor evil absolutely. There can be no relaxation of effort nor apathetic indifference in this crucial moment in the history of prohibition."

The board urged that womanhood realize the importance of the ballot as a means of purifying the ideals of the country and declared itself as opposed to Sunday amusements as detracting from attendance at religious services and in favor of the restoration of teaching the Bible in the public schools.

## COURT ORDER UPHELD IN SOCIALIST CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The appellate division has upheld the order by Justice Isadore Wasservogel instructing the privileges and elections committee of the Board of Aldermen to report on the recants in the Socialist cases by October 19, and the full board to act on the matter before November 3.

The committee has withheld its report, which minority members say reveals that both Algeron Lee and Edward F. Cassidy were elected to the board two years ago, and has given for its reason that it was acting on advice of the corporation counsel.

Morris Hillquit, attorney for the Socialists, has begun contempt proceedings against all members of the committee except Alderman Beckerman, Socialist, who made the minority report.

## LONG AIR RUN BY LEGION MEMBERS

KANSAS CITY, Missouri.—Flying from New York to Kansas City, a distance of approximately 1500 miles, with only one stop, was the feat of three five-passenger monoplanes, which arrived here late Thursday bringing a party to attend the national convention of the American Legion next week. The flyers included Augustus Post, president of the Aero Club of America.

According to the pilots the machines left their home air port on Long Island Wednesday at 9:30 a. m., in a pouring rain. They flew to Dayton, Ohio, in five and one-half hours. Leaving Dayton Thursday morning, they arrived at the legion flying field here shortly before dusk.

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## MEXICO TO HAVE A BRIGHT FUTURE

United States Should Cooperate  
With Southern Republic in  
Every Possible Way, Says  
A. Hooton Blackiston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
FORT WORTH, Texas.—Mexico presents a bright picture at the present time when compared to the rest of the world, says A. Hooton Blackiston, explorer and general authority on Mexican matters. Besides having penetrated hitherto unknown portions of Mexico and Central America, he has written generally concerning these countries for various American and Mexican magazines, and particularly concerning petroleum and archeology in special magazines dealing with those subjects. The National Museum at Washington, the Museum of the American Indian in New York, and the Southwestern Museum of Los Angeles contain relics of Mr. Blackiston's expeditions.

Mexico, he declares, is the only country which has shown the same large proportionate increase in business since the era of depression set in. Its trade has almost doubled within one of the years of that period, and when it is understood that the Mexican foreign trade showed a healthy growth throughout the recent revolutions, being "much larger when they ended than when they began," it will be seen that this is not a recovery of lost trade, but a tremendous growth due to the development of immense resources and to the increased purchasing power this has given to the country.

### Trade with United States

Mexico's trade with the United States in 1920 was \$312,066,653, and in 1921 it was \$422,202,526, a gain of \$110,135,873 with this country alone, despite the drop in values in all commodities throughout the world. Our loss of commerce with Latin America in the last fiscal year was \$500,000,000, so the large gain with Mexico is still more significant. In 1909-1910, the year before the beginning of the revolution, the commerce with the United States amounted to \$154,923,500 and the best indication of Mexico's economic soundness is the steady growth, as noted, throughout all her troubles.

We are a creditor and a manufacturing nation. Mexico has been given by nature vast natural resources, which are without question the richest in the world, and her people are not of a manufacturing type, but will be employed for years in the development and exportation of the raw materials of commerce. Consequently, trade with her is of a most satisfactory kind—she sends us the raw materials and purchases our manufactured articles in return, thus stimulating the wheels of industry here, and, on account of her diversified output and geographical location, furnishing, in the main, products which do not come in competition with our own, such as henequen (sisal hemp), rubber, chicle, dyes, woods, etc.

Therefore, the development of her trade is complementary to ours and not as a rule competitive, except in her output of petroleum, to which are indebted for keeping the prices of most vital necessities within reason. It will therefore be seen that her continued output in this line closely affects the pockets of all of us.

### Half the World's Gold

About one-half of the gold of the world is now in this country, and nowhere could substantial amounts of it be employed to better effect than in the development of the almost untouched resources of our sister Republic. The direct returns of the proper investment of such sums at the present time would be enormous, as opportunities still exist and the crying need is for capital and development.

The indirect returns would also be promptly felt, as the result would be to raise the standard of living and increase the purchasing power of the natives, which would mean a great acceleration of business for the United States. There are few better spenders in the world than the Mexican people, when he has anything to spend, and even now the 16,000,000 of Mexico purchase more from us than the 300,000,000 of China.

Unfortunately there is a lamentable ignorance in this country of Mexico and Mexican affairs, as was so strikingly displayed by the long list of blunders by President Wilson, which without question has much to do with the intolerable situation so long existed in that country. One of the least serious but highly significant acts was the dispatching of a man to Mexico City who neither knew the Mexicans nor spoke the language, whatever his other qualifications might have been, with the demand that the de facto President of Mexico should not present himself for a second term—apparently in total ignorance of the fact that a provision against second terms had but recently been adopted by the Mexican Government. The demand was naturally somewhat embarrassing and thoroughly unnecessary. The details of the "panic diplomacy" and the desertion of the Americans at Tampico, at the time of the bombardment of Veracruz, and their rescue by the German warship *Dresden*, later sunk in the battle of the Falkland Islands, has likewise never proved very popular reading.

The Gulf of Mexico has been called the Gulf of Misunderstanding on account of our lack of knowledge concerning the countries to the south of it, and of their lack of knowledge regarding us. A thought, a word, an act observed from the other side seems invariably distorted, and frequently totally different interpretations from the correct one are placed upon it. The Mexican border likewise seems to partake of this quality, with the result that absurd ideas exist on each side regarding the other country.

### Mistakes About Mexico

The average person here feels that life is not safe in Mexico, that crime is rampant and that property titles are dubious. On the other hand, the Mexican suspects that we are coveting his land and merely awaiting the opportunity to put our fell desires into execution, and that the average American is boorish and discourteous.

What we must realize is that geographically and ethnologically Mexico is ideally constituted for trade with us; that life is safer in Mexico than in most parts of New York City or London; that 90 per cent of her people wish for peace and have always done so; that the Mexican people is docile, courteous, tractable, and long-suffering, and that it is the exception when he gets out of hand and commits excesses; that there is no mob law here, and little of the degradation sometimes found in the criminal dockets of the so-called highly civilized nations. The people are passionately fond of flowers and music, are hospitable and have a keen sense of humor—which are hardly characteristic of a debased populace.

As to property titles, when properly searched and correctly obtained, they are as good as anywhere in the world. Troubles are much more apt to result from the ignorance of the purchaser and his lack of care in complying with the laws of the country.

The Mexicans, on the other hand, should learn that the United States only desires to see the development of their country and the continued rapid growth of mutually profitable trade relations. There is a certain class of politicians in Mexico who endeavor to keep alive prejudice against Americans.

Few people realize that the first university in America was founded in Mexico City, and that it was dispensing learning and turning out graduates long before the Puritans landed on Plymouth Rock, even before the Virginia colonists arrived at Jamestown. The first mint was likewise opened in Mexico City in 1535.

There has been much propaganda against Mexico in this country—possibly by interests to whose advantage it was to keep outside competition away from Mexico and to coerce the Mexican Government in certain matters of legislation.

### The Oil Situation

The government has probably made its mistakes, as it would appear in the case of the prohibition of foreigners from owning land within 50 kilometers of the sea; but if anyone thinks that it has an easy problem, all he has to do is to take a look at the great Mexican oil fields, and study the petroleum situation and the action of some of the companies there engaged.

The belief has been fairly widespread that Mexico has passed drastic petroleum laws—that her conduct in regard to the producing companies was at least inequitable. Some regulations might possibly be profitably changed, but the material facts are that the petroleum output of Mexico has jumped from 42,545,853 barrels in 1917, to 151,058,257 barrels in 1920, and a probable production for 1921 of 190,000,000 barrels, and that Mexico now is the second petroleum producing country of the world, having an output of nearly 25 per cent of the entire supply; that about 97 per cent of her oil is owned by foreigners; the proportion produced by American controlled companies being over 73 per cent; that Mexico has granted vast concessions covering thousands of acres and in some cases millions; that according to a recent quotation of President Obregon, one of the leading group of oil interests produced nearly \$28,000,000 in profits last year from the soil of Mexico; and that another group nearly equaled these figures. Therefore, at least the oil production seems to be rapidly increasing and the companies to be prospering fairly well—conditions which would hardly exist were the laws as drastic as we have often been led to believe.

A report was recently widespread that the Mexican Government had put into effect a new oil tax of 25 per cent on the total output in addition to the old tax. The fact was that this tax was an increase of 25 per cent of the old tax, which was 10 per cent; in other words the total increase was 2½ per cent of the whole amount, and was to be used for the payment of principal and interest of the foreign debt.

As a matter of fact the abolition of certain restrictions would probably make for greater elasticity of operation, but the petroleum policy of the Mexican Government is by no means unjust. As I remember, Venezuela, Colombia and Peru have much more severe laws, and those in effect in the British possessions magnanimously exclude all except British subjects. The greatest wells in the world are in Mexico—so much greater than other wells that they may be compared to the output of entire American fields. The Protero del Llano alone produced nearly 100,000 barrels of oil—more than many of the well-known American fields with their thousands of wells. The Cerro Azul No. 4 came in at 256,000 barrels a day, and shot a column of oil 600 feet high. Vast new fields in southern Mexico are only in the course of exploration, and the petroleum regions of the west coast are as yet practically in a virgin state.

**Silver and Lumber**  
The greatest silver mines in the world are in Mexico. Over \$50,000,000 have come from one mine alone, besides the immense amounts taken from others on the same lode; while about one-half of the silver of the world has been produced by Mexico.

Her timber resources, both pine and hard and cabinet woods, have not been by any means fully exploited, and the great unbroken stretches of timber along the mountain slopes and in the lowlands await the coming of the lumberjack and the saw-mill. Mexico contains 250 varieties of timber, and no country in the world possesses the immense variety of cabinet woods that is found there.

Fish swarm along the coasts and in the lagoons and estuaries. The warm waters are breeding grounds for vast schools of tuna, tarpon, bonito, albacore, red snapper, the gray mullet so prized by the ancient Romans, sardines and many other varieties; and yet fishing beyond such as satisfies local needs is non-existent, and no development of it as an industry has yet been carried out, though it would seem to be one of the most fruitful sources of wealth available in Mexico.

Latin America has many products which are practically unknown in this country today, such as the host of cabinet and hard woods of Mexico; the paper fibers and the cassava or manioc of Mexico and Central America; the "rhumatum root" of Guatemala, and the famous Caca, or South American tea, that contains such wonderfully vitalizing and tonic effects on the entire human system that it has been adopted by South American and European armies, as it enables one to endure great exposure and prolonged physical activity.

These and many others are destined sooner or later to make their way here just as mahogany, ebony, rubber, vanilla, oranges, chocolate, coffee and a host of others have already done.

**The Present Administration**  
The present Mexican administration seems to be doing all possible to promote amicable relations and stimulate business; harbors are being dredged, work resumed on public buildings, properties amounting to \$10,000,000 have been purchased in the State of Coahuila to be used in common by workers, a home has been established for the newboys of Mexico City, and laborers are transferred free of charge from congested districts to sections where work is available. Immigration is receiving intelligent consideration, and the government not only offers to admit farming machinery and household goods of settlers free of cost but in addition to pay one-half of the freight on such articles from port of embarkation and the fare of the immigrants themselves.

However, those going to Mexico should study the situation thoroughly for themselves and have sufficient capital to meet all exigencies, as Mexico is not a poor man's country.

## MORATORIUM ON DEBTS OF WORLD

New York Banker Declares  
Trade and Cancellation of  
Indebtedness Depends Upon  
International Finances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—With the present financial condition of the world it is impossible fully to conduct foreign trade, and until this financial situation is straightened out, no thought can be given to the subject of cancellation of the allied debt, declared Harvey D. Gibson, president of the New York Trust Company, in response to one of many questions put to him at a round-table conference on finance, banking, credit and foreign trade at the closing sessions yesterday of the sixth annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

In reply to another query Mr. Gibson says that "trade risks," while commodity prices should not follow the same downward trend as after every great war and toward pre-war levels.

In connection with the allied debt, Mr. Gibson suggested a five-year moratorium on indemnities and loans, at the end of which would be considered the practicability of cancelling or otherwise adjusting the debts. Replying to a question on foreign trade, he expressed the opinion that France and England, and some of the former neutrals, are safe "trade risks," while other nations are uncertain, Mr. Gibson regretted that the Sir Drummond Fraser plan for relieving the financial situation of Austria has been delayed. He expressed serious doubt as to the efficacy of any plan for an international currency or general control of commodities, and was inclined to let adjustment come without artificial efforts. He agreed with one suggestion that a sound export business must be done on the basis of the gold dollar.

With regard to the general money situation, Mr. Gibson said that money is not plentiful and will continue to be the same as business activity is resumed. A question suggesting that if the Federal Reserve Banks can make 200 per cent profit, the manufacturer should be entitled to similar opportunity, evoked the answer that the Federal Reserve Banks do and do not make a 200 per cent profit. It is, in a way, a banking trust permitted to do things other concerns are not allowed to do, and after the 6 per cent return provided by law is paid, the surplus is turned over to the federal government as an indirect form of taxation.

**Government Aid**  
Asked whether it is just for the government to finance cotton growers to the exclusion of cotton manufacturers, Mr. Gibson said that the government should not and does not need to finance the crops of the country. That is the province of the banker. He cited the case of money advanced by banks to western cattle raisers, that had not been taken advantage of to any extent. He said that a bill before Congress to raise \$25,000,000 to advance to the raisers had, at the instance of banking officials, been transferred to the banks, and one-half of the sum was raised in the east, one-half in Chicago. For six months the fund has remained practically untouched.

Speaking at the luncheon, Prof. Edward A. Steiner of Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, discussed the situation in Europe, pointing out that a great change, not fully appreciated, has taken place. If Europe could forget history, he said, a great step would be taken in advance. Describing his return to the United States, he pointed to the conditions at Ellis Island, New York, which confront an immigrant, and made a plea for "decency, at least."

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## MORATORIUM ON DEBTS OF WORLD

New York Banker Declares  
Trade and Cancellation of  
Indebtedness Depends Upon  
International Finances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—With the present financial condition of the world it is impossible fully to conduct foreign trade, and until this financial situation is straightened out, no thought can be given to the subject of cancellation of the allied debt, declared Harvey D. Gibson, president of the New York Trust Company, in response to one of many questions put to him at a round-table conference on finance, banking, credit and foreign trade at the closing sessions yesterday of the sixth annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

In reply to another query Mr. Gibson says that "trade risks," while commodity prices should not follow the same downward trend as after every great war and toward pre-war levels.

In connection with the allied debt, Mr. Gibson suggested a five-year moratorium on indemnities and loans, at the end of which would be considered the practicability of cancelling or otherwise adjusting the debts. Replying to a question on foreign trade, he expressed the opinion that France and England, and some of the former neutrals, are safe "trade risks," while other nations are uncertain, Mr. Gibson regretted that the Sir Drummond Fraser plan for relieving the financial situation of Austria has been delayed. He expressed serious doubt as to the efficacy of any plan for an international currency or general control of commodities, and was inclined to let adjustment come without artificial efforts. He agreed with one suggestion that a sound export business must be done on the basis of the gold dollar.

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## CAPTURE OF NADOR BY SPANISH TROOPS

Much Rejoicing Follows Reentry Into Town Which Was Unexpectedly Taken by Moors at End of Their Big Offensive

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELILLA, Morocco—Altogether, the taking of Nador has been quite a pleasant and satisfactory business. It has gone through without a hitch and has put good spirits into soldiers and people. The danger for the moment is that too much may be made of it, that remembrance of recent events may be too easily eliminated and that the sense of proportion may be lost. That would be the Spanish way and the Latin way in general.

Just now, when Nador, a place almost in sight of Melilla, and the nearest connected with it by railway, has been retaken from the rebel Moors, who, to the astonishment and dismay of Spain took it at the tail end of their great aggressive adventure several weeks ago, the Spaniards in parts are inclined to behave as if they had suddenly conquered a big part of the world. In Melilla there have naturally been rejoicings. There are reports from Tetuan that the population there gave itself up to wild fantasies of delight when it received the news, and that the military bands went marching through the streets playing the favorite "Paseo Doble," the "Cancion del Soldado," and all the rest. In Madrid there were likewise rejoicings.

But if all this is to take place merely at the recapture of Nador when, as it might be said, the unlimited forces of Spain were available for the attack against what was known only to be a small part of the rebel forces of Abd el Krim, what is to be done later when successes that may have to be more strenuously achieved are accomplished? This, after all, is hardly more than a single stride upon the journey that, for the complete pacification of the zone, will be hundreds of miles long.

### Real Significance of Conquest

However, there is, after all, something to rejoice at in what has taken place, the pity being that the people do not take sufficient note of its significance. For the first time there is a Spanish army of such size as this coordinating in the complexity of many new parts and working as a really modern martial instrument of the first class should work. This may represent progress or something else, but for the time being it is at any rate considered necessary, and here it is. General Silvestre led his troops pretty well and got much out of them, but after all, methods as practiced by the Spanish army in Morocco so recently as this were comparatively primitive. Even out at the western end of the zone, where General Berenguer has himself been operating against the Raisuli bands, they have been little, if anything, better. But now the whole thing has been changed; we see something of new warfare in these rough battle-grounds of Morocco.

General Berenguer, the High Commissioner, has furnished us with a very interesting dispatch of the proceedings that led to the recapture of Nador. He placed the enterprise in the care of Generals Sanjurjo and Berenguer, the latter being a brother of his, and of various kinds they had about 20,000 men at their disposal. There have never been 20,000 men operating at once and almost in block in this way on behalf of Spain in Morocco before. They were sheltered in their advance by an artillery barrage of a kind that had never been tried before. Aeroplanes from the Alalayon station on the Mar Chica spied out the land and gave the artillery their instructions, and the latter did their business so well that they soon silenced the guns that the enemy were using in Nador.

### Naval Support

Then motor boats of a type that had been taken from the British navy after the conclusion of the European war, floating batteries, and the ships of the navy were operating from the eastern flank in support of the army and its adjuncts, and the work of some of these forces was really splendid. In fact, at the end of the combat, when the High Commissioner came to indite his official praise to Madrid, he mentioned in his chief dispatch only two names, one being that of General Sanjurjo, for the cleverness and skill with which he had led his column into Nador (that of the High Commissioner's brother was set to look after the line of communications) and the marvelous intrepidity and skill of Capt. Garcia Velazquez, in charge of the floating batteries. This naval captain, rejoicing in one of the best of Spanish names, after firing successfully and with good effect from his floating batteries, coveted more success and crept with them right up to the enemy walls and, under a heavy fire directed against him, pursued his patriotic labor.

What chance had the Moors, even though there were many of them, against such an army and such methods? They had none. Yet they fought well, they kept their artillery going as long as they could, they showed some skill in using it, and they had a fair amount of fighting material at their disposal. The Foreign Legion—which, incidentally, it may be said, embraces large numbers of Spaniards who cannot find themselves qualified for military service in any other form—was one of the units that led the way into Nador, and in the attack it temporarily, at least, lost its leader, Col. Millan Astray.

The Foreign Legion, and especially

the foreign part of it, gave ample indication on this occasion and subsequently of enjoying its experiences, particularly in the way of collecting booty, which is apparently one of the prime objects of the legionaries. They established their camp in the big zoco of Nador, and it at once became a scene of happiness and rejoicing. They very soon began to make "razzias" or raids on the villages within their reach, and parties returned from the slopes of the Gurugu in possession of all kinds of trophies and objects. Then they formed themselves into little bands and went out in the plains around Nador and took what they could find from the gardens and orchards that the fleeing Moors had deserted, returning to Nador laden with sacks of barley and enormous quantities of watermelons.

When they had arrived with all this stuff, merchants that had come to Nador approached them and offered to buy what they had brought. Terms were being arranged when General Sanjurjo intervened and forbade any such buying and selling. The soldiers, he said, were not to become mere traders. Booty taken in such circumstances from an enemy or from places where the enemy had deserted was legitimate enough, but to make a market for it in this way would not do. The Foreign Legion took the prohibition quite pleasantly, did not mind, and went on making collections just the same. It is remarked that this is a funny war; the legionaries think it is very different from what took place on the fronts in France and other parts notorious during the last few years. It was deemed advisable after a little while to set the legionaries on the move again toward Zeluan, the next objective.

### Conditions in Nador

Nador was found in a very dreadful state. One of the streets was simply in a condition of ruins; only the walls of the buildings were standing. The flour mill, one of the chief edifices, was badly damaged, everything was very dirty, and piles of rubbish, burnt and otherwise, were everywhere. Among the papers were found letters in Arabic which contained appeals to Abd el Krim to send reinforcements. There had evidently not been time to dispatch these appeals.

The water supply was found to be bad and orders were issued against its being used. The railway between Melilla and Nador was promptly put in order, and trains from Nador reached Melilla before the first returning troops. The first use the railway was put to was to send tank trains with water to the recaptured town. Immediately the utmost efforts were directed toward cleaning and disinfecting the whole place. Among the material that the fleeing Moors left behind them were two Schneider guns and one Krupp gun and 1000 rounds of shells. The grain is valued at \$50,000. On entering the place a company of the Spanish soldiers made straight for a gun that had not long before been used with some effect against them, and Lieutenant Martos, serving it at once with the only shell he could find to suit it, turned it on the flying rebels and with a shout of "Viva España!" fired it after them.

It is now reported that security in Nador is absolute, and peaceful Moors who fled from it weeks ago are returning, saying that the place will soon be all right and as it used to be. The Spanish headquarters are established in the Consistorio. Andalusian songs are being sung in the streets. A report has been circulated from a French source to the effect that the Spaniards entered Nador unopposed, having made a bargain with the defenders for its evacuation. It was hardly necessary, in view of such facts as are here narrated, for any governmental personage to issue a denial, as was actually done.

## COUNTY COUNCIL HALL, NEARING COMPLETION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The many departments of the London County Council are moving into the great new building that will soon be completed on the south bank of the Thames adjoining Westminster Bridge. When the building shines complete in its white Portland stone and red tiled roof it will form a not unworthy companion to the Houses of Parliament which stand on the north side of the bridge. But the architecture is very different. Visitors from all parts of the world who go to see the home of Great Britain's national government will be able to look across the river at London's monument to local government. The work of construction has extended over many years, but the building operations were suspended from 1916 until late in 1919. The whole building will not be finished until 1922. The Education Department is the first to occupy its new quarters. It is being moved section by section in order that the daily routine of work may be interrupted as little as possible. When the London County Council will hold its first meeting is not yet decided.

After the site was selected an embankment wall had to be built as a protection against the wash of the river. The site was purchased for £900,000 in 1905, but the wall was not begun until 1909, being completed the following year at a cost of £55,000. It was a fine engineering feat, for great care had to be taken that no injury was done to the foundations of Westminster Bridge. The building has a frontage of 750 feet, and is built of Portland stone on a granite base. Its design was selected as the result of an open competition. King George V laid the foundation stone in March, 1912. Of nine stories, the principal floor will be occupied by the Council Chamber, a beautiful hall of 3500 square feet, and a height of 55 feet. Only three sections are to be completed, at a cost of £1,419,000, no arrangements having been made yet for the erection of the eastern wing.

## UNIFICATION IDEAL IN A BRITISH CAMP

Novel Experiment by Duke of York, Bringing Youth of Nation Together, Proves Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Promoted by the Duke of York, an interesting social experiment was carried out recently. Four hundred boys, chosen from Eton, Harrow, 100 public schools, and 100 factories, camped together in the south of England. Anyone who knows the wide gulfs of manners and speech, outlook and training that still exist between the modern public school boy and the average factory hand in England will recognize that, in its risks of complete disaster, the experiment was a daring one.

For this reason, and for the more important one that self-consciousness on the part of the boys would have ruined the effort, the camp was carefully guarded from outside observation, and news of its successful results has only gradually leaked out. The Duke of York's camp may well become a historical precedent for a line of similar social and industrial experiments. One of the difficulties foreseen was that of the effect of the wide differences in training on the sports and games program. The conventional program of sports and such games as football would probably have sundered the camp into two sections, and condemned the less able members to watch the prowess of the better equipped.

### Recreation Scheme Tested

It was here that Commander B. T. Coote got his chance to test the 90 per cent recreation scheme. Out of a long experience in training recruits for the navy, Commander Coote had learned that the average game is a contest of strength that develops the efficient 10 per cent at the expense of the less efficient 90 per cent. He set himself to remedy this by reviving a number of old games and inventing new ones with the object of developing the team idea in which the slowest and dullest member in the 90 per cent should have the opportunity to serve his side to the utmost of his ability. This scheme was applied throughout the sports and games program at the Duke of York's camp, with results that proved the value of Commander Coote's observations and experiments.

The one rule of the camp was "play the game," which, interpreted under the 90 per cent scheme, meant "play for your side and not for yourself." For the purpose of games the camp was divided into sections, each with a distinctive color, and points were awarded in such a way that cap and trousers from Pimlico stood a chance with the complete blazer from Eton of scoring for his section. The fact that to finish at all added to the scores of one's section encouraged the slowest to struggle gamely on to the end. This method resulted in keen coaching by the champions of the backward members of their section, and some surprising results from unexpected quarters at the end of the week. The cumulative effect was the development of a genuine sporting atmosphere of comradeship and mutual help that pervaded the camp in all its departments.

### Outlook on Life Enlarged

The Duke of York, and all those who were associated with him in this social experiment, have cause to be proud of this result of their faith that the fundamental quality of fellowship would break down the more superficial barriers of training, manners and speech in these 400 youths. Not one of those who took part, it appears, will have failed to enlarge his outlook on life and its relationships as a result of sharing the common tasks and joys of camp life. Without doubt the experiment will be repeated in future years, and eventually may do more to abolish class barriers and prejudices than many more elaborate schemes.

## ENGLISH DISCHARGED PRISONERS HELPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The annual report of the Central Association for the Aid of Discharged Convicts shows that much has been done during the past year to enable released prisoners to make a fresh start and regain a foothold among the community. No convict now comes out of an English prison with no one to befriend him. When his sentence was one of penal servitude—that is, of three years or longer in a convict prison—he is cut off completely from his past life, so that on regaining his freedom he might, but for the association, find himself homeless and friendless. Before his release he is seen by an officer of the association, who takes care that he has board and lodging until he can support himself and provides him with such working clothes and tools as he needs. In the great majority of cases the help so given is appreciated and is used as a stepping-stone to an honest mode of life.

In the matter of finding employment for released prisoners the past year has been a very difficult one. Unskilled labor has not been wanted anywhere, and the success achieved by the association in securing work has been

the result of very much effort. Employment was found for 140, who were provided with the necessary equipment; assistance in board and lodgings, tools, stock or clothes was given to 271 others. Since the association began its work there has been a great decrease in the number of convicts requiring its care. In 1911 the total was 1147; now it is less than half. Doubtless the diminution is partly the result of improved social conditions, but it is also due in considerable measure to the devoted labor of nearly 1000 associates of the Central Association, who have come forward to assist in the work of befriending discharged prisoners. Thanks to the association and its helpers, every man and woman released from penal servitude who is capable of work is provided with an opportunity of living a decent and useful life.

"So many are engaged in this work," the report remarks, "that it is impossible to make individual public acknowledgment. This difficult work has been done without drum or trumpet, quietly and capably, and its reward is found in a striking record of success in saving lives from disaster and the community from loss."

## CLOSER ALLIANCE OF FREEMASONS URGED

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The Masonic reception to the delegates of the Methodist Ecumenical Conference was an unqualified success. The presence of the pro-grand master, Lord Ampt-hill, was appreciated as greatly by the English Masons as by the visiting brethren from so many parts of the world. A remarkable address of unusual interest to universal Freemasonry was delivered by the pro-grand master, in the course of which he said:

"You are demonstrating that Freemasonry and religion go hand in hand and thus affirming the fundamental principle of the craft. You are affording an exemplification of the fact that it is only within a Masonic lodge that men of different creeds and religious denominations can meet on common ground to teach and to learn civic, moral, and religious duties without the slightest risk of disagreement or contention. There is no other association of men, no other sphere of social, political, or religious activity in which this is possible, and herein lies that mysterious power of Freemasonry which is so little comprehended by many of its devotees. You are responding to a great and growing desire among ardent Freemasons that our world-wide and powerfully organized fraternity should do more than it has hitherto to justify its claims and make good its professions."

"I cannot doubt that you will agree with me when I say at the outset that what the nations of the world need more than anything else today is religion. It cannot be denied that religion has lost influence and if a colloquial phrase may be permitted, is, so to speak, out of fashion. It is equally true that the Bible is no longer held to be the one book which we cannot do without. There are comparatively few men who find in the Bible the same sort of comfort and guidance and inspiration as did their forefathers. Freemasonry is not religion and cannot take the place of religion, but it is the best possible means of assisting its votaries to lead religious lives and set an example to their fellow creatures. If the words of our ceremonies have any meaning at all, that is the aim and object of our order. If any other interpretation were to be put upon those words we should stand for blasphemous hypocrisy."

At the complimentary dinner offered wards, Sir Alfred Robbins offered a warm and graceful welcome to the many distinguished guests from overseas. A strong desire was expressed for a closer and more active alliance between Freemasons at home and abroad, not only for the defense of the ancient landmarks of the fraternity against the enemies of all regularly organized society but for mutual encouragement in the common aim of true religion in the world, which alone can make for its permanent peace and happiness.

## LEAGUE IS AIDING THE CHILD WORKERS

Important Part of International Labor Office's Work Is Protection of Children Against Exploitation by Employers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—One good result of the war is the stimulus given to international cooperation in industrial affairs. The International Labor Office, set up by the League of Nations, has been very active in trying to bring about the equalization of the conditions of labor in different countries. A very important part of its work has been in the direction of the protection of child workers against exploitation by employers. In this connection the International Labor Review calls attention to the advance of international legislation as compared with what was achieved before 1914. While the Berlin labor conference of 1890 was unsuccessful in obtaining the prohibition of the employment of children under 12 in the countries of southern Europe, the International Labor Conference held at Washington in October, 1919, was able to raise the limit to 14, and prohibited night work for young persons under 18, 16 having previously been considered too high a limit.

### Action Taken

It is reported that the convention concerning the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment has been ratified by Greece, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania. In Germany it has been approved by the Reichsrat and the Central Economic Council, but the Reichstag has not yet voted on it. In Italy the convention has been favorably reported on by the Parliament Committee, and will shortly come up for voting in the full House. Bills for the ratification of the convention are at present before the parliaments of Belgium, France, the Argentine Republic, Denmark, New Zealand, and Spain, and before the King of Siam.

In the United Kingdom the Act of 1920 has given effect to it, and bills for the adaptation of national legislation have been introduced in Chile, Venezuela, and British Columbia; the last-named bill goes further than the convention, as it fixes the minimum age for girls at 15. The governments of Luxembourg, Poland, the Netherlands, and India will propose that their parliaments should ratify the convention. The question is still being studied in Finland, Norway, Panama, Nicaragua, Yugoslavia, and Sweden. The Austrian Government, however, intends to propose that the ratification of the convention be deferred, owing to temporary economic conditions.

### Future Development

With regard to the future development of this type of legislation, it is pointed out that, because the minimum age for child employment in industrial and maritime work has been raised by successive stages, and because a larger and larger number of exemptions to the prohibition of night work have been withdrawn, it would be illogical for these reasons to conclude that such minimum age will continue to be raised and the last exemption abolished; it would be as reasonable to argue from the reduction of the working man's day by nearly 50 per cent during the last 50 years that it will be reduced by another 50 per cent during the next 50 years. "Labor legislation, for all its progress, tends toward stabilization. Its ideal is to attain a standard beyond which there is no need to advance. It also tends to produce a certain uniformity, or at least a certain equality. For instance, the women of countries where women's rights have made the

most progress, i.e., the Scandinavian countries, have always protested against the setting up of a specially privileged position for women, which would soon give them a status of economic inferiority.

### Special Protection

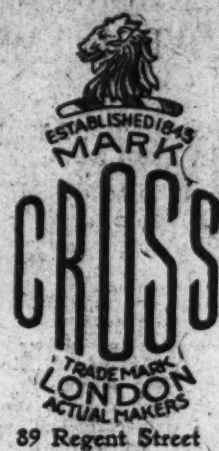
"The sole argument for special protection," the Review continues, "is a special set of conditions. The protection of children is on the grounds fully justified. But such protection must remain restricted within certain limits, and it must not be made a pretext for social experiments applicable to all workers, as, for example, in the sphere of hygiene, in which protection should not be less general than the risks. The protection of child labor should be as ample and as absolute as possible. It should be the legal expression of a de facto situation, expressing the difference which really does exist between children and adults and it should admit of the fewest possible exceptions. When it has reached this stage it can be stabilized."

"In addition to negative protection, i.e., to the prohibition of night work for children and of their employment under the age of 14, children also need positive protection. Such positive protection is still rudimentary, and needs to be developed. Its object is not the protection of the child against risks, but its preparation, development, and equipment for life. The great problems of apprenticeship and of technical training and vocational education, including the problems of access to higher education for the more intelligent children, should engage the future attention of the Labor conferences and of the International Labor Office. The 1921 conference proposes to include a discussion on these problems in its proceedings, thus supplying fresh proof that the International Labor Office, far from wishing to unload fresh burdens or place more severe restriction on industry, aims at nothing so insistently as the raising of production by means of technical advance and technical organization of industry."

The report concludes: "The protection of childhood is a vast field, large enough to absorb a multitude of workers. The League of Red Cross Societies has specialized in the protection of boyhood, the International Red Cross Committee, the International Committee of Save the Children Funds undertake to apportion material aid to children of the war-devastated countries, and the League of Nations itself has intervened in problems of child treatment. Finally, the International Bureau for Childhood Protection was founded by a conference at Brussels in 1913; its constitution is to be discussed at a second conference, and it will deal with the whole field of material and moral assistance to childhood."

DARRELL FIGGIS ON PEACE  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Mr. Darrell Figgis, in a letter to the press on the "making of peace," says that "negotiations conducted in Inverness would have been worth, perhaps, half as much again to Ireland as negotiations conducted in Downing Street." In the one place, Mr. Lloyd George would have been a free man supported by a few chosen experts; in the other, "a Premier in captivity" hourly hampered in his decisions in the midst of one of the most highly-trained staffs in the world. It is not the team opposite to them that Irish delegates have need to fear, but the official machine behind that team and the social machine behind that again. Mr. Figgis hopes these two "may not be fatally present," and that the Irish delegates will confine themselves to the heads of settlement and "take their stand on the ground that the only body competent to make a constitution for a nation is, by the approval of experience, a constituent assembly elected for that purpose. Toward the heads of such negotiations should be brief, and if honorably agreed to "the people themselves should be left to devise the garment which they themselves shall wear."



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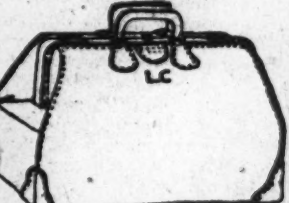


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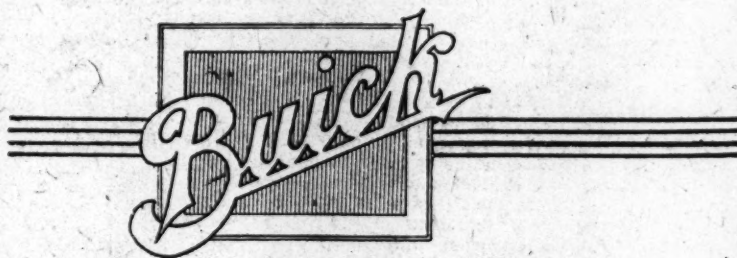
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## PROTECTION FOR NATIVES IN EMPIRE

Aborigines Protection Society of London Does Most Beneficial Work in Ameliorating Lot of Uncivilized Peoples

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The problems of the British Empire are indeed many and complex and perhaps the greatest of all, from every point of view, is the insuring of protection and fair treatment to the vast millions of aboriginal inhabitants of the territories incorporated in the British overseas possessions.

The war, with its consequent cessation of vast mandated lands, has increased Britain's responsibilities in this connection to a great extent. In this regard it is interesting to recall clause 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations which reads:

"To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the rule that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant."

Now a large portion of the Empire is ruled direct from London and that portion contains teeming aboriginal populations and it is for the fair treatment and amelioration of the lot of these natives that the Anti-Slavery & Aborigines Protection Society conducts its far-spread operations.

Governed by London

Sir Harry Johnston, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., explained that the society confines its activities usually to the British Empire and chiefly to the large portion which is governed by London. Australia has its own society for protecting the interests of the aboriginal population of Australia and New Guinea. The Maori aborigines of New Zealand have equal political rights with the white population and require no champion or protection. There is a nascent society attending to the claims of the colored people and the Negroes within the Union territories of South Africa. Canada has a most efficient state department looking after the interests of the Red Indian and the Eskimo elements in its population. It is in India, Burma, Malaysia, Ceylon, Polynesia, British Africa, between the Limpopo and the Orange River on the south, and the Mediterranean and Sahara on the north, together with British Tropical America, that the work of the Aborigines Protection Society mainly lies.

Sir Harry remarked: "But this work, you might say, ought to be done by a government department, by a branch of the Colonial Office, by the agents of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. True, in theory it should. Theoretically, the Crown agents are paid out of taxes levied on black and yellow men as well as on white, and when black, brown or yellow subjects of the Crown are in trouble or in difficulties their case should find an advocate in the Crown Agent's office. Apart, however, from the fact that the Crown Agents do not operate for India, this rôle of champion of aboriginal rights and defender of colored oppressed people could not well be fulfilled by the Colonial Office or the India Office or Foreign Office. It must be undertaken by an impartial body of men and women not connected with, or controlled by, the government, yet at the same time by an association inspiring respect because of its absolute disinterestedness, except as to the good government of the Empire, its accumulated knowledge and experience, its practical-mindedness, and the standing of its component members. All these conditions are fulfilled, maintain I, by the Aborigines Protection Society of London. Its collective opinion is impartial, that is to say it believes the British Empire to be the best solution of the difficulties which beset the backward peoples of Africa and Asia; but it must be an Empire founded on strict justice."

Work of Societies

The history of this society, which has done such good work for the amelioration of the lot of the aboriginal populations of the Empire, dates back to 1837, when, mainly through the efforts of Thomas Fowell Buxton and Thomas Hodgkin, the organization was founded as the outcome of a select committee appointed in 1835 "to consider what measures should be adopted with regard to the native inhabitants of countries where British settlements are made, and to neighboring tribes, in order to secure to them justice and the protection of their rights." Its fundamental purpose was "to assist in protecting the defenseless and promoting the advancement of uncivilized tribes."

Two years after the beginning of the Aborigines Protection Society, a sister organization, the British & Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, was founded, after emancipation had been brought about in British Dominions, and the object of this body was to secure "the universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade" and the protection of freed slaves in British possessions. From their inception both these societies carried on operations under separate organizations, but overlapping became inevitable and more apparent, particularly with the technical abolition of slavery and the growth of labor systems, which could hardly be distinguished from slavery.

It was not, however, until July, 1909, that the two societies amalgamated, thus not only economizing time and

effort, but making for greater efficiency in safeguarding native interests.

The society lays down as its first duty that of watching over native conditions in those colonies for which Great Britain has direct responsibility. British protests against the ill-treatment of native races in territory under the control of foreign powers come with added force, when it is possible to point to a higher plane of treatment in British colonies and protectorates. This constitutes an additional reason for urging that British administration among the young nations of the world should continue to set an example to other colonizing powers.

An interesting and valuable phase of the society's work was in connection with their submission of a draft colonial mandate on the invitation of the Commission on Mandates at the Peace Conference.

Article 12, Political, of this draft mandate reads as follows: "Adequate provision shall be made for consultation with the natives, either through their recognized chiefs or otherwise, as, for instance, in the case of the National Council of Basutoland, and the Transkeian Council in the Cape Province, in all matters of legislation affecting them, in such a manner that they shall be informed of any proposed legislation and enabled to give their views upon the effect of such legislation upon their interests. The purpose should be kept in view of securing for the natives full citizenship in the mandated area. In the event of any person being deported from the territory full reports of the charge and evidence shall be submitted to the Mandatory Commission."

The society has come in for a good deal of criticism and has not always found favor with the authorities, but there can be no doubt as to the most beneficial work it has done in ameliorating the lot of the uncivilized aborigines of the Empire.

## DRASTIC CHANGE IN INDIA'S RAILWAYS

Reform Measures Are Proposed as System Is Inadequate to Meet Country's Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The committee appointed last October to inquire into the Indian railway system recommended drastic measures of reform and reconstruction. The committee included Sir W. M. Acworth, chairman, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Hilley, Mr. Tuke, Mr. Pureshotandas, Sir Henry Burt, Sir Arthur Anderson, Sir R. N. Mookerjee, Sir George Godfrey and Sir H. Ledgar.

In an official summary of the report which has been issued it is stated that the committee considers the existing railway system to be "entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the country, and that there is urgent need of drastic measures of reform and reconstruction." The defects are stated to be due primarily to the failure of the government to provide adequate funds both for capital works and renewals, and are the results of a system which has not been developed to meet the requirements of a great commercial enterprise.

Present Defects

Some of the points which the committee call attention to are the subordinate position of the railway administration, which is not in accord with its financial importance; that the railway board is overloaded with routine, being hampered by unnecessary restrictions and does not exercise the necessary powers in matters of policy; engineering inspection is overdone; railway relations with the public are unsatisfactory and greater control of rates and fares is necessary; delays in settling claims are serious, and third-class passengers require particular attention.

To remedy these conditions the committee recommends the addition to the Governor-General's Council of a Member for Communications, the Railway Board to be replaced by a Railway Commission, with a technical railway man as chief commissioner, who would be assisted by four commissioners, one being a financial commissioner.

It also proposes that the finance department should cease to control the internal finance of railways, the railway budget to be separate and presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Member in Charge of Communications. The railway department it recommends should be responsible for earning and expending its own income, any balance after providing for interest and so forth to be at its disposal for new capital purposes, reserves, or the reduction of rates or improvement of services.

Voice of the People

So that the Indian public may have a voice in the management, the committee recommend the establishment of one central and a number of local advisory councils. They also propose the appointment of a rates tribunal to investigate conditions attached to owners and railway risk notes.

Every possible effort should be made to stamp out the abuses connected with the allocation of wagons, and the committee considers a general and substantial increase in rates and fares is overdue, the present surtax on railway traffic to be withdrawn when these increases take place. Greater facilities also should be provided for training the natives for superior posts and the process of their employment accelerated.

The committee is unanimous in advising that the system of management by guaranteed companies of English domicile should not be continued after the termination of their present contracts and that management by a combination of English and Indian domiciled companies is impracticable. But it is divided as to the relative merits of management by the state and by Indian-domiciled companies.

## WOMEN RALLYING TO BRITISH POLLS

Louth By-Election Was Example of Their Increased Interest in the Nation's Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—It is generally recognized that the chief factor which led to the victory of Mrs. Thomas Wintringham in the recent parliamentary by-election at Louth was the influence and the work of those interested in the citizenship of women. This cause operated even more strongly than the political opinions held by the candidate. Women generally rallied round her, and she was assisted by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

The significance of the result is rendered all the greater by the fact that women voters in England and Wales have been increasing in numbers since the enfranchisement of women, while the number of men voters has already declined. The following table gives the figures for three years, taken from the official returns:

	Men Voters	Women Voters
1915	10,281,064	8,941,929
1920	10,234,889	7,230,751
1921	10,193,517	7,415,106

It is thus evident that while the number of men voters has decreased by 88,437, that of women has increased by 533,177 in the period since the general election.

When the franchise was first granted, just in time for the general election of 1918, the majority of women refrained from exercising it. The total poll of the 18 women who were candidates either at the general election or at by-elections before that at Louth was only 32 per cent of the total number of women registered as electors in the 18 constituencies. It has been suggested that these figures indicate that women voters were even less than 32 per cent of their possible number, as many men must have voted for the women candidates. To this it is replied that many women voted for men candidates in loyalty to their party. For instance, four out of the 16 women who stood at the general election were Independent Liberals, and they shared the same fate as the men candidates of their party.

There are signs that the interest of women is now increasing relatively to that of men. It was not to be expected that their political activities should come to fullness immediately on the acquisition of the franchise. The success of Mrs. Wintringham is an indication of the strength of the tendency.

## LEBANESE MOVEMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—In a letter which appeared in the "Lissan Ul-Hal," Dr. Eyyoub Tabet reminds the population that they cannot have the complete independence they demand without the establishment of a democratic government, and that a democratic form of government can only be founded on the basis of the census returns.

He deplores the fact that certain sections of the population have been seeking to evade the census for fear of military service. He points out that there is no obligatory military service in the Lebanon, this having been explicitly prohibited by the Treaty of Sévres, and appeals to all to fulfill their patriotic duty in assisting the government in taking the census, which has nothing whatever to do with military service.

After the completion of the census and the elections, he declares, the country will really enjoy a democratic independence, of which the beneficiaries will be the people as a whole, not merely the princes, sheikhs and nobility as was inevitably the case during the Turkish régime in Syria.

The pretense that the independence of the Grand Lebanon is of a nature to compromise the economic future of the country and especially the commercial position of Beirut is, he insists, devoid of all foundation and the customs receipts might be shared by the two countries without any interference with their respective sovereignties.

As for the assertion that the separation of Syria and the Lebanon from Palestine is prejudicial to the former, Dr. Tabet takes quite an opposite view. The movement to establish a national home for the Jewish people will tend to make Palestine, sooner or later, the field of action for Zionist material and moral influences, he says. Knowing what Jewish influence and power are in Europe and America, and the means at their disposal, his countrymen can reckon the economic and even political danger they would have been exposed to if they had not been separated from Palestine and put under a different mandate. How could they in their financial and political condition have resisted it? he inquires. So they may well be satisfied with the present state of things and one and all work for the good of their own and the two sister countries, the Grand Lebanon and Syria.

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at \$29.00 per pair

(a very low price, considering quality)

And a limited number of  
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For Monday

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at these extraordinary low prices:

Imported Glacé Gloves

short length, pique-sewn; in all-white, and white stitched with black; all-black, and black stitched with white; and in tan and brown

at \$1.25 per pair

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(Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)

## MACHINE ISSUE OF BRITISH ENGINEERS

Payment by Results Advocated as the Only System Worthy of Consideration Where Mass Production Obtains

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Judging by the current report of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the optimistic anticipations of a couple of years ago as to the future relationships between employers and the operative engineers appear to have been somewhat premature, for all the indications lead to the conclusion that in the vast majority of engineering centers the old bitterness and petty jealousies which surrounded those problems so peculiar to the engineers are as prevalent as ever. Perhaps it was too much to expect an antagonism that has been existing since 1851 to disappear entirely because of the improved methods of conducting negotiations and the friendlier feelings which have characterized these negotiations in later years.

The vexed question as to who shall man machines in the future goes further back than the above date; but it is definitely recognized that the Oldham engineers struck work as a protest against "laborers and other illegal men" being placed on machines which the skilled craftsmen at that time considered to be their own prerogative. The great "eight hours lock-out" in 1897, ostensibly due to the demand for a shorter working day, was inspired primarily because the employers, to use their own words, wanted to be "masters in their own shops," to man machines by whomsoever they thought fit and in circumstances under their own control. Coupled to the machine question was the employers' insistence to introduce what new methods of working they chose, and whatever new systems of remuneration according to results that they could persuade the several workmen to accept.

### Obstinacy Changes Little

It is to be recorded to the credit of the operative engineers that they have traveled somewhat from the protest of 1851; they no longer offer protest on the score of "legitimate apprenticeship" or regard as interlopers all who have not "served their time" to the trade being placed on machines. The quarrel today centers round the rate paid to the machinists, the common attitude of the engineering employer being to regard these classes of men as semi-skilled and entitled only to a few shillings a week more than the shop laborer.

Contrary to the policy of employers in the United States of America, English employers, on the whole, are rarely satisfied with the increased production which a modern machine tool gives, but demand that the machinist shall also be a low rate man. They betray almost the same obstinacy on the machine question today as their forefathers did.

It is a matter of great argument among engineering employers as to whether the cheap man policy is really economical in the end; the new school is strongly in favor of the skilled mechanic—and at a higher rate than the standard, at that. A modern capstan or turret lathe, milling or grinding tools, are rather an expensive equipment, and surely it is a sound policy to establish a man trained to the use, and the responsibilities of delicate machinery, in charge thereof.

### A Major Tool

What might develop into a serious rupture is reported from Blackburn, where the engineers take exception to the rate of wages proposed on a new class of "surface grinder." At the moment this machine is lying idle in the shop, the workers having decided to insist upon regarding the machine as a major tool for which full journeyman's rate must be paid. In the unlikely event of a machinist being found who is prepared to accept a lower figure than the standard district rate, the members are pledged not to follow on with any work that comes off the machine.

The organizer for the division adds a warning that as there are not many of these machines in operation, trade unionists should keep a sharp lookout for their introduction and not establish a precedent anywhere by allowing less than the full rate to be accepted. That the employers are inclined to abandon their rigid attitude of non-interference is evidenced by their decision to commission two members of the executive of the National and Engineering Employers Federation to accompany two members of the union executive to visit the shop and view the machine in actual operation.

One of the many arguments adduced by the workers in justification of their opposition to payment by results is that there is always the danger of employers reverting to the day work system of payment after a period of piecework or premium bonus system had yielded the maximum efficiency, and had reduced the actual hours of operation to the lowest. One of the strongest features in favor of paying a man according to the amount of work he submits for inspection each day is the fact that it brings into play his creative faculties, the introduction of simple little "gadgets" that help him to increase his productivity, the planning of his operations so that they fall in precisely at the moment when the job comes off the machines. Payment by results gives to every craftsman worthy the name an interest in the things he does which the day work basis could not hope to do. It is the only possible system where mass production obtains, the only sane method to reduce working costs and at the same time to increase the workers' earnings.

While so many honest employers with

years of good repute behind them are endeavoring, in the face of much opposition, to establish systems of payment by results, it is truly lamentable, to put it mildly, that a firm of Lancashire engineers should be endeavoring to take advantage of the present depression in trade to adopt what can only be described as task work. The method adopted has been to revert from piecework to daywork, the amount of work performed by the workman while on the former system is taken as a basis, and he is expected to do as much on a wage which, on the whole, averages round about 33 1-3 per cent less.

The matter is to be taken to local conference, and will doubtless proceed to a central conference ere a settlement is reached. The operative engineers in the meantime are producing only as much work as is consistent with the weekly wage. As for the firm in question it deserves all that it gets, but the effects upon the movement for universal payment by results, where practicable, must of necessity receive a severe setback, a setback that will affect dozens of well-meaning and well-intentioned employers in consequence of the stupidity and selfishness of but one individual firm in their midst.

## DR. MANNIX AIRS HIS IRISH VIEWS

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne "Unchanged" for Anything He Said in the Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Since his return to Australia, Dr. Mannix, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Victoria, has delivered a number of addresses dealing in a measure with the Irish question, although he has usually prefaced his remarks by a statement of his desire not to speak too plainly during the present negotiations between Sinn Fein and Mr. Lloyd George. He declares himself, however, "unchanged and unrepentant" for anything he has said about Ireland in the past.

"We wish for peace here, as well as in Ireland," said the Archbishop. "Apparently there is no chance of peace between the rival sections until there is a peace in Ireland recognized by both sections as a just peace. A few weeks ago the Irish people were denounced as a gang of murderers, but we try to forget that. We have our vindication in the fact that, whatever the English authorities pretended to think of them, they were good enough to be summoned to England, without even an oath of allegiance, to take their part in the settlement of the Irish question."

### A Hint of Trouble

"Ireland is solidly behind the delegates and de Valera. The people are waiting patiently and if the president, de Valera, come back with a charter of freedom for Ireland they will be grateful and will try to be friends with all nations; but if he comes back a failure—well, he cannot do that, for the honor of Ireland will be safe in his keeping—but if he fails to achieve what he tried to accomplish it will be found that the spirit of the Irish people the world over is indomitable. The only difficulty that de Valera will have, with his people will arise if he has to lower his flag or whittle down his demands."

Referring to the question of his return to Australia and the possibility that the Commonwealth Government might have forced him to take the oath of allegiance to the King, Dr. Mannix said that the federal government had more sense than some of its supporters. If they had attempted to administer the oath of allegiance to him—he doubted if it could legally be administered—and if it was being administered to others, he would not have the least objection to taking an oath of allegiance to Australia and to the King of Australia who lived in London. But if they asked him to take the oath of allegiance to the King who was called the Defender of the Faith, the King of Ireland and a number of other titles, he would have to begin searching his conscience and consider the question very carefully. He was glad that no necessity for that had arisen.

### Loyal to Australia

He was loyal to Australia—more loyal than his enemies were. As an Australian, he put Australia before any other country, no matter where it was; that was what he had always preached and would always preach. Anyone who found fault with that was a bad Australian and should have the oath of allegiance administered to him! It might have been thought continued the Archbishop, that when he wished to leave London the English authorities would have been glad to get rid of him, but they were slow in issuing a passport and when they did issue it, "they had the impertinence to indorse it with words like these:

"Archbishop Mannix has been informed that though we give a passport in London, this does not by any means entitle him to land in Australia. If he sails from London after this intimation, he sails at his own risk."

The Archbishop read the following message from Mr. de Valera in the course of an address to 15,000 people in the Exhibition Building, Melbourne: "Please convey to the people of Australasia our appreciation of the sympathy and the aid given to us in our struggle for freedom. It will be a bond of friendship between the two nations which time will not destroy and no enemy can sunder."

LONGSHOREMEN'S WAGE CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The International Longshoremen's Association and the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Owners Conference have signed an agreement for 1921-22, by which the men accept a 20 per cent reduction and increase of weekly hours from 44 to 45.

## A PYRENEAN VILLAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

Far inland lies the little Pyrenean village of Sare. We traveled to it by the courier which starts in the early morning from the sleepy little station of St. John de Laz. In the station yard from 7 to 7:30, the courier with its blue letter box slung on, on one side, collects its load of passengers, postal packages and what not and when, with much chattering and arranging, all seats are taken, the driver mounts his perch, the horn sounds and off it goes gayly, winding its way along the lovely valley of the Nivelle.



Carrying waterpots to the fountain in Sare

where you see the mountains and the roads with their beautiful avenues of poplars all misty in the early morning light reflecting their treasures of color and form in the still waters of the river. Girls swing on the steps of the courier, while inside and on the box seats, soldiers in pale blue uniforms go home to some mountain village, are seated side by side with peasants laden with bundles of strange shape and baskets full of wares of various nature.

It is market day and every one is in the gayest of spirits, laughing, chatting, calling greetings to the drivers of ox-carts and cattle on the way and the people at work on the hillside. They all seem to know each other, along the road. A group of workmen is hammering stones. As we pass they stop to wave their tools at us and call. Next a woman with a bundle of onions, waiting by the roadside, is picked up and helped to a place under the curtained roof at the back. An air of good comradeship is abroad. The soldiers want to know about England and ask questions. They have met British soldiers in northern France and Germany and know a few English words.

In the villages through which we pass people come out and put their letters in the blue post-box, receive parcels and greetings and stay to chat. Groups of children collect to see the arrivals and, catching sight of us, call "Good night!" or "good-bye!" in friendly fashion regardless of the time of day. All around the Basque tongue with its rolling "r's" is in full swing. "Ah," calls one woman, coming up with a big basket of clothes from the washing fountain balanced on her head, "I too have a letter; you will certainly wait for me." She disappears round a corner. We were just on the point of starting, but the driver patiently awaits her return, and then off we go again amidst cries and waving.

### The Inn on the Village Square

Sare, right in the mountains, is very tiny and perched high on its own hill. A narrow road mounts to the village, and we climb this and swing round into the little square to draw up in front of the inn. "Doyharcarpa" is the curious name written above the doorway. It is old and Basque. The passengers empty themselves out and disappear, the letter box is unhooked and taken to the post office, packages are distributed and the visitors claimed by their friends with warmth of greeting. The courier is put in shelter, and we are left before the inn door where the friendly hostess has appeared. Under the knobby pollard tables outside we find a bright yellow table and chairs and soon after we have seated ourselves a dark-eyed girl, Angele, arrives with refreshments. We are in full view of the whole of the center of the village, facing a quaint cobbled "place" or square, with high chalk-white Basque houses all round it, red and white, green and white, wooden balconies and shuttered. They are the eglise and pelote court, the two buildings which no Pyrenean village, however small, is without, and around which all the peasant life centers.

"Marianne!" calls a big man at the door of a house next to the inn—there follow a few words in Basque and "Marianne" too, appears at the doorway. The strangers interest her greatly, for she stays long at the door regarding them with serious eyes.

Women and girls in bright clothing, carrying Spanish waterpots, pass across the place to the fountain. Their beautiful pots give an extra brilliance of color to the scene as the women stand filling them where the water gushes out in the front of the low stone arches of an old courtyard. They steal glances across at the yellow table as they pass with their waterpots poised on their heads, wondering, no doubt, about the nationality of the strangers, gently interested in their clothing and ways.

A boy comes riding barebacked on a gray donkey, beret on head, and bare legs dangling. Laughing, he slips to the ground and leads the little creature to the courtyard for a drink. At the door of a shop, at the opposite corner, a little shop with rounded

door, the little schoolboys were on the pelote court, their moving black figures silhouetted against the rosy pink of the wall, the busy clac clac of the ball at play sounding. "Ah, they would all be great players, it is their ambition," said our hostess as we watched them.

The horn of the courier sounded, and as it drove up we went to take our places for the homeward journey. There were friendly good-bys from the hostess. The village folk came out to see the start, to bid farewell to those who were going back, to slip letters into the blue box.

Another call of the horn to warn a soldier lingering and laughing at a doorway across the square and we were off amidst waving and farewells. Down, down, down toward the valley, leaving the little mountain village behind in the evening light.

## WOMAN'S MOVEMENT IN EGYPT PROSPERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Although the gradual emancipation of the Egyptian woman has been developing for several years since the government wisely paid special attention to woman's education, little was heard of the feminist movement until the spring of 1919, when by means of active participation in the political demonstration it was presented as a "fait accompli." While there is no reason to believe that the veiled ladies who paraded the streets in beflagged carriages were less sincere than the tarbooshed students shouting themselves hoarse in the street, it may well be that they saw a unique opportunity of asserting themselves as political and social entities and that many of their kinsfolk who otherwise would have suppressed such aspirations found all objections overridden by the enthusiasm evoked by their appearance.

Since then the promoters of the movement have strengthened their position on every opportunity so that even the most conservative acknowledges that the Egyptian woman cannot return to her former obscurity. One of the latest steps taken has been the formation of a society under the name of "Al hadda al Nisayia" (The Feminist Movement), and the publication of a magazine. The aims of the new society are to bring together ladies who wish to work for the betterment of their less enlightened sisters, of their social and home life, and to lot of foundations and children in general. That the promoters' object is genuine and sound is evidenced by the oath each member is called upon to take on joining the society.

While possibly politics will form part of the activities of this society it is still somewhat premature to expect rapid development in that direction in this early stage of the movement's existence. The scope in social welfare work is, however, enormous. To anyone who has studied intimately village life the conclusion must have come that it is through the women that social improvement can be experienced.

Fortunately woman in Egypt is by no means the nonentity she is generally considered by foreigners. By law she inherits and owns property in her own name and as a wife or unmarried woman has legally complete control over it. In the family councils she has frequently preponderating influence though superficially she may appear to be kept in the background. At the same time, it cannot be denied that many had a servile, uninteresting life and most are consequently narrow and ignorant. To teach such women useful and not unnecessary knowledge, knowledge which will induce them to keep the homes and children cleaner, which will help them to form higher ideals than simple money making, is a responsible task, but at the same time a highly privileged one, for the homes of such constitute nine-tenths of the population of the country. For the middle classes, clubs which will maintain the associations of schoolgirls will be of great utility in counteracting the retrogressive influence of the usual Egyptian home. Recognizing the tremendous opportunities of the movement it is hoped that the government will give the society its full support. Doubtless this will be more readily obtained if politics are excluded from its program.

Farms Dot the Hillside

Mounting the road past the mill we pass through a beautiful avenue of oaks and come out once more into the open road. Little white Pyrenean farms dot the hillside on every hand. Dogs, cream-buff oxen, wood piles, high narrow beehive stacks and small patches of field and garden are to be found by each of them and all around sounds the clear tinkle of cow-bells and the calls of the men at work.

A deep bell rings somewhere in the village we have left behind, and looking back we see the children wending their way down the white road to their farm homes. It is the hour of the déjeuner. Some of them mount the hill and catch us up, the boys in black school pinafores and caps, the little girls more gayly dressed. Some of them are carrying home long loaves of bread for the midday meal. Off come the berets as they pass and a shy "four m's dames" greets us as their sandaled feet go patterring by.

Up and up winds the road, among glades of trees in young leaf and blossoming fruit trees. We reach a high point above the valley and look back. There is the little village in the distance on its hill. The church in the center on the highest mound, the houses piled up around and below it.

Roads from the many villages winding up to it from all directions, some plain and white, others tree-bordered. The whole, outlined against the great mass of the higher mountains behind, a charming picture.

Later in the day we returned to the inn, welcomed once more by the hostess and invited to see her kitchen with its shining floor, blue-tiled stove and big old fireplace with hooded chimney and dogs.

As we came out again to the inn

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## A FABIAN OPINION OF PROHIBITION

Director of Summer School Says a Dry England Will Be a Fact in Less Than 10 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GODALMING, England.—Although one of the directors of the Fabian Summer School, which has just finished its fifteenth annual session here, admitted to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that prohibition would be a fact in England in less than ten years' time, many members of the school stoutly resisted all arguments in its favor during the discussion which followed a paper presented by a visiting American. To the American, this resistance, based largely on the argument of interference with the freedom of the individual, was a surprise, coming as it did from the Fabian Socialists, most of whose doctrines would decidedly interfere with many of the ordinary activities of the individual as a member of the Socialist state.

As is well known, the Fabian Society, which was founded "for the purpose of reconstructing society in accordance with the highest moral possibilities," has been a forerunner of social government in England and through the tireless efforts of Bernard Shaw, Beatrice and Sidney Webb, and other Fabian essayists, the society has had a marked influence on the development of social progress and on legislation since 1906. It is largely responsible for the formation of the Labor Party, which has inaugurated advanced legislation often later adopted by the older parties in power.

### Great Social Changes

But as great social changes in government now seem imminent in England, some of the older members of the society are beginning to view with alarm the possibility of the realization of their dreams, and to wonder where among their members or the members of the Labor Party will be found sound leaders to carry out their policies, should the opportunity be given. It is realized that many of their adherents are followers, rather than leaders, and many more are drawn to them because of a desire for a greater freedom which means license, rather than the opportunity to assume greater responsibilities.

That there is ground for this apprehension was demonstrated during the discussion on prohibition. The paper itself could not be attacked. It consisted of a series of reports from different cities in the United States showing the lessening in crime, prison records, and so forth, covering the effects of prohibition on business, savings, workers in industry, recreation, family life and so forth.

### The Individual Right

But as the argument waxed hot, lasting through two adjourned meetings, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor almost believed he was listening again to the attorneys

for the meat packers pleading for their individual rights before a Senate committee about to impose drastic federal regulations, the only difference being that the arguments of the packers rang more true if anything than the arguments of some of the Fabians, eager to preserve their so-called individual right to the consumption of alcoholic beverages, even though that consumption might be a danger to the State as well as to themselves.

Bernard Shaw dealt with this question of individualism in a subsequent lecture on the formation of public opinion, and pointed out that Socialists, if they are to see their ideals perfected, must re-cast their conception of freedom, rather than cling to a semblance of personal freedom which in effect really amounts to a form of slavery. Of course, Bernard Shaw lives under a strict régime of self-imposed discipline, which the eager young Socialists say is the only real discipline, until it comes to a question of state interference with capitalists, which they are quite ready to indorse.

### Question of Freedom

It is because of the confusion in thinking about this question of freedom that the older Socialists are sounding the alarm, for they realize that unless people are willing to give up all and every individual desire in the greater interests of the group, when a real change comes, they will find their worst enemies among their own ranks. Meanwhile, what party in England is going to have the courage to make the first stand for prohibition? Close observers of the political situation acknowledge that it is inevitable, and that there is in the country a latent sentiment in its favor only waiting for some leadership to give it an opportunity for expression.

Will the Fabian Society and the Labor Party remain true to their tradition as forerunners of government on this question of prohibition or will they give the opportunity to one of their opposing political parties? The director of the Fabian Summer School believes that much of the future history of England depends upon the right answer to this question.

## MINE RECOVERY FLEA HEARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona.—In the United States Court in Tucson, yesterday, was heard a petition of the receiver for the sale of the property of the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company, which has a modern smelter and concentrating mill at Humbolt, Yavapai County, and the valuable Blue Bell and DeSoto mines nearby. There has been organization of the Southwest Metals Company, to take over the property. Already the new company has paid nearly all claims against the old corporation and it has absorbed most of the old stock. The smelter has been of especial value to the smaller mines of central Arizona, for which it furnished an ore market, near at hand. Its closure is said to have been due particularly to the operation of the excess-profits section of the income tax law, based upon a stock-transfer technically.

A Store Crowded With Wonderful New Stocks That Invite One to Begin

## Holiday Gift Shopping

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But as great social changes in government now seem imminent in England, some of the older members of the society are beginning to view with alarm the possibility of the realization of their dreams, and to wonder where among their members or the members of the Labor Party will be found sound leaders to carry out their policies, should the opportunity be given. It is realized that many of their adherents are followers, rather than leaders, and many more are drawn to them because of a desire for a greater freedom which means license, rather than the opportunity to assume greater responsibilities.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## CHALIAPINE

Russian Basso in London Recital  
By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—One morning toward the end of September, London music lovers were thrilled by an announcement as welcome as it was unexpected—Chaliapine would give a concert at the Royal Albert Hall on October 5. To the generation who had grown up so quickly during the war he was but a name, a legend, a mythical hero of song; but to those who had heard him in the wonderful seasons of Russian opera at Drury Lane in 1913 and 1914 he stood out as probably the greatest operatic artist in the world.

His magnificent bass voice possessed that amazing depth which seems the prerogative of Russian singers, and joined to it a wonderful power, flexibility, range, and sweetness which were his alone. The voice during the war he was but a name, a legend, a mythical hero of song; but to those who had heard him in the wonderful seasons of Russian opera at Drury Lane in 1913 and 1914 he stood out as probably the greatest operatic artist in the world.

In every rôle he undertook he was unique. As Boris Godounov in Moussorgsky's opera of that name, he had a part giving the fullest scope for his powers, and in it he made the most overwhelming impression. No wonder London flocked off night after night to hear him at Drury Lane. The interest only heightened when a rumor got round that in a crisis he had come to the rescue of the manager and quelled a mutiny among the chorus by sheer force of character. Those were great, hurried days in London, full to the brim with the opulent wealth, color and excitement of pre-war society. The war snapped the old easy interchange of international art, and as time went on, less and less was known of Russian artists.

The only facts upon which people were clear were those of Chaliapine's romantic past. He was a native of Kazan, the son of a shoemaker, and as a lad he had followed his father's trade. Then he took the first step toward the career of a professional musician by joining the Little Russian Singers of the Volga. A story is told that one day a Russian Prince, sitting on the bank of his house overlooking the river, heard the Little Russians singing in chorus to the swing of their barge poles. Struck by the beauty of a voice among them, he stopped the barge and invited the young singer into his house, there to sing to him again—the Volga song. "Who are you," said the Prince. "Chaliapine of Kazan," replied the young man. "One day you will be Chaliapine of the universe," was the remark of this discerning critic.

Chaliapine's operatic career began in 1894 in the Viatka Light Opera Company. In 1895 he entered the Russian Imperial Troupe and in 1896, under the auspices of Mamontov, a Moscow merchant who was also an art patron, took musical Russia by storm. Presently these triumphs were extended to Paris, Milan, New York, Monte Carlo, and London. No singer of modern times so recalls the famous Italians of the age of bel canto as does Chaliapine. In the cool seclusion of a library, the account of their victories and adventures seems fabulous, but viewed in the light of Chaliapine's triumphs, they become perfectly comprehensible. When written, his history will doubtless prove every whit as stirring and romantic as theirs.

During the war, in default of precise information, rumors crowded thick about his name, and a very amusing list of them might be compiled. But even in this mist of hearsay, it was tolerably clear that Chaliapine had been busy in the service of humanity, that he had lavished his great resources to succor suffering and distress. Therefore, when after seven years his name suddenly appeared again definitely on English concert announcements, it was not much surprise to learn that he had come on an errand of mercy, that he was singing to collect funds for the Russian Famine Relief Fund.

On the day of the concert, from 4 o'clock in the afternoon people began waiting outside the hall, and by 8 o'clock the places, as time advanced, the throng increased, till at last at 8 o'clock, when Miss Dorothy McBride and Mr. Lauri Kennedy stepped on to the platform to open proceedings, they did so before about 10,000 people. It was a strange audience for such a place—the hall huge, hazy with far spaces, eminently Victorian in style; the occupants more than half Russian, dressed as for the opera in Petrograd, talking Russian, using the ceremonies of Russian etiquette. Among them any number of English, not less enthusiastic, but less demonstrative.

This cosmopolitan crowd listened very nicely to Chopin's introduction and polonaise brilliant for cello and piano, played equally nicely by Mr. Kennedy and Miss McBride, but when, as the second event on the program, Chaliapine appeared, the crowd let itself go in a roar of applause. The commanding figure had barely come into sight when the ovation began. It lasted long, acknowledged by Chaliapine with graceful gestures of thanks. How he can talk with his hands! At last, in a lull, he announced his first song, "I will sing number eleven," and on turning to the book of words, the audience found this to be Glinka's fine song, "Doubt," with cello obligato. The announcements were quite a feature of the evening. Chaliapine has a large repertoire of songs, and the audience is provided with a booklet containing the words of all. Chaliapine then decides at the moment itself which one he thinks best to sing, and announces it. Thus his first group consisted of "Doubt," M. Glinka's "Song," A. Glasounoff, "The Prophet,"

N. Rimsky-Korsakoff; and, as an encore he added, with wonderful effect, "Oh, Could I but Express in Song," by L. Malashkin.

From the first note of the first song it was clear his marvelous voice was as beautiful as ever. The cello and piano sounded small in the vast spaces of the Albert Hall. Chaliapine filled it easily. With no apparent effort, even his lightest pianissimo carried as far as he wished. And his musicianship equaled his vocal excellence. His is the type of understanding usually associated with composers.

For the second group of songs he gave: "The Minstrel" and "An Old Song" by Grieg; "Death Walks About Me," Sakonovsky; "We Parted Haughtily," Dargomyschsky; "The Two Grenadiers," Schumann. All these roused enthusiasm, but his singing of the "Two Grenadiers" was a thing by itself, tremendous in dramatic power. Encored for this he sang a Russian convict song, with a pianissimo ending that was a marvel of soft tone.

Many of his audience would have had him sing something from "Boris Godounov," and more than once during the evening cries of "Boris! Boris!" were heard. Chaliapine took command of the situation; explained to the enthusiasts that there is music for the theater, music for the concert room; the two could not be mixed, and Boris was for the theater. So he sang what he pleased and, indeed, such is his power over even great masses of people that did he sing one believes they would follow him as readily as the children in Browning's poem flocked after the Pied Piper.

The third group of songs contained: "The Midnight Reverie," M. Glinka; "She Laughed," I. Lishin; "Persian Song," A. Rubinstein; "Mephisto's Song of the Flea," M. Moussorgsky, and as encore "Das Wandern," by Schubert, sung in a Russian translation.

Reviewing his performance as a whole, one is inclined to think that though he is a fine singer, opera is his chief element. But the Albert Hall is so unaccustomed to hearing the finer touches get so swallowed up by the great distances, that it is only just to delay comment on this point until after Chaliapine, who is touring the big provincial cities, has given his farewell concert at the Queen's Hall.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Chief among the features of the concert given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on October 21 and 22 was the performance of Glazounoff's violin concerto by Jacques Gordon, the new concertmaster of the organization. This was a notable interpretation of a work which, it should be said, required virtuosity in order to make it interesting. For the concerto is not to be numbered among the masterpieces of its kind. Glazounoff, it would seem, has written too much. The violin concerto, one of his later productions—has many notes and few ideas. Brilliant certainly it is, well scored, but one cannot live by color and difficult passage work alone. Mr. Gordon performed the Russian composer's music as if he believed it to be well worth while. His tone is full and of ingratiating quality and his execution leaves one with no uncomfortable presentiments that the matter of technical dexterity, he has limitations. It will be interesting to hear more from an artist who is so admirably equipped.

Mr. Stock and his players offered the "King Lear" overture by Berlioz, the D major symphony by Brahms, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's Spanish Caprice as the purely orchestral pieces. The last named composition was read with astonishing brilliancy. No one has done more for Brahms' symphonic creations than the conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, who not only has interpreted them with loving enthusiasm, but who also has given them the benefit of a touch here and there in order to enable them, in the matter of orchestral color, to compete with the more glowing scores of Tchaikowsky or Richard Strauss. Yet in spite of the meticulous performance of the second symphony, it was difficult to shut the door upon an evening of growing conviction that there is much that is dull in Brahms' symphonic works.

The Civic Orchestra of Chicago presented its first concert of the season on Sunday (October 23). It would be difficult to exaggerate the worth of the labors which Mr. Stock and his coadjutors, Eric de Lamarter and George Dasch, are doing for orchestral music in America by training the young people—there are 80 of them—who make up the organization. For these performers are the fountain, so to say, which will help supply the symphony orchestras of the country. Here they are learning the repertoire and the manifold things which are essential to the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of Halvorsen's "March of the Boyards," in a portion of Dvořák's "New World" symphony, in some pieces from Grieg's "Peer Gynt" and "Sigurd Jorsalfar," in Svanen's "Zornaya," and in smaller works. One from their ranks—Catherine Wade-Smith, a student from the Chicago Musical College—gave an uncommonly skillful performance of Wieniawski's "Souvenir de Moscou," not a composition to be undertaken lightly. So gifted a violinist will surely be heard from again.

That there is no lack of opportunity for concert-goers in this community may be gathered from the circumstance that on Sunday there were, in addition to the Civic Orchestra concert, programs presented in various halls by Arthur Rubinstein and Leopold Godowsky, pianists; Mme. Galli Curci, Kathryn Meale, Nelson Illingworth and Albert Boroff, singers. Mr. Illingworth, who is a vocal interpreter belonging to the school of Dr. Ludwig Wuller, made his first appearance in Chicago.

## PARIS CONCERT BY AMERICANS

Student Musicians Conclude First Year at Fontainebleau School

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The critic should perhaps yield place to the simple reporter if some account is to be given of an interesting concert organized by the students of the American Conservatoire at Fontainebleau in the Salle Gaveau in Paris. There was indeed much that was praiseworthy, though there was little that was remarkable. But it is rather as a proof that the experiment which was made this year by the French authorities in opening special summer classes for promising American musicians in the Palace at Fontainebleau has been successful. This was the wind-up of the first season. Certainly these American pupils have gone back with much clearer notions of French theories, tendencies, and methods.

Perhaps the most noteworthy successes were those of Aaron Copland. He had written in addition to these short stories a delightful whimsy, "Le Chat et la Souris," after the manner of Strauss. Miss Kathleen MacCallister sang the Mélopie Chaconne very charmingly, besides an air from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue." She was also heard in some compositions of Alexander Bracowski—one entitled "Reconnaissance," accompanying words by Fernand Gregh, and the other a setting of Victor Hugo's "Une Plume Invisible."

Some of the singing was really good. Thus Mr. Arthur Kraeckmann is an excellent baritone with a fine technique. Besides singing Rameau's "Invocation au Soleil," he interpreted Mr. Stanley Avery's "Fontainebleau, a souvenir." Again, Miss Ethel Best has a clear and sweet enunciation, while Miss Adair Macrae has a strong and well controlled voice. She sang Chausson's "Cantique à l'Époux."

One of the best performances was that of Miss Loretta Higgins. She was heard in the Air of Amide by Gluck. Miss Ruth Kellogg Waite sang an air from Charpentier's "Louise" with distinction. Particularly good was the singing of Mrs. Clara Oakes Usher. For some months Miss Eva Dagley, a promising contralto, there was during the evening a great deal of singing and perhaps not enough instrumental work. Miss Julia Reibel, however, played Debussy's Nocturne and Liszt's Dans les Bois with great skill, while the compositions of Miss Florence Parr Gere were well received.

Such was the program presented. The French musicians whose work was presented included Rameau, Debussy, Charpentier, Chausson, Saint-Saëns—but it will be remarked that there was no attempt to be exclusively French. It is not the purpose of the school to become narrowly nationalistic.

Assuredly this conservatory, under the direction of Charles-Marie Widor, Francis Casadesus, Paul Widor, Isidore Philippe, and others, in whose founding Walter Damrosch, Mrs. George Montgomery Tuttle, and other Americans have taken keen interest, cannot but produce brilliant results. For some months the young American musicians were acquiring more international view of their art and they came in contact with some of the chief personalities in the music world of France. They were carefully chosen from the various states. Their sojourn in the beautiful French wood must have helped to give them a wider outlook. The concluding concert was in its way a triumph for them and for their masters.

## ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Had a stranger entered Queen's Hall on the evening of September 27, about a quarter to nine, he would have heard a tumult of applause so prolonged that he might have imagined, supposing him to be ignorant of music, some favorite royalty was being fêted. This enthusiasm was evoked by the revival at the promenade concerts of Dr. Walford Davies' "Conversations" for pianoforte and orchestra, with the composer at the piano. It speaks well for the state of public taste that such a work should have proved popular. Written a few years ago, this clear, wholesome, refined music is almost fastidious in its rejection of those violent means of appeal—vivid flashes of color, strange splashes of sound—which are fashionable today.

The work is based upon the idea that every piece of music, as Bach told his pupils, is a conversation between the separate voices that represent the characters; and the subject is one well suited to Dr. Davies' inherently contrapuntal cast of thought, and his tendency to orchestral work to give each instrument the individual liberty found in chamber music. For some purposes these qualities are drawbacks, but for such a work as "Conversations" they are an excellent equipment. Besides, Dr. Davies has the skill of an orator in setting forth even his simplest and most spontaneous sound-ideas: the phrases seem like happy thoughts just sprung into consciousness.

These "Conversations," which in all but a quarter of an hour, are practically a symphony in miniature. There are four movements. The first, which opens with a brief introduction, passes to an allegro entitled "Genial Company." The second movement, allegro felice, is called "A Passing Moment." It holds the place of a scherzo, and may be compared to the chance greeting of acquaintances in the street on a fine day. The third movement, andante intimo, is a conversation between intimate

friends. It contains the most deeply felt and thought sections of the whole work, but being expressed in the reserved terms which are a characteristic of Dr. Davies, it made the least immediate appeal. The finale, allegro giocoso, "Playmates," was frankly charming. After it the audience so clamored their appreciation that on Dr. Davies being recalled to the platform for the sixth time, Sir Henry Wood, who was conducting, broke through his rule of no encores and the finale was played again. This concert was rich in good things. With Charles Warwick Evans as the soloist, a fine performance was given of Strauss' "Don Quixote," the work gaining additional interest from being heard near to Elgar's "Falstaff" in the preceding week. Then for slighter orchestral works there were "The Swan of Tuonela" by Sibelius, the theme and variations from Tchaikowsky's Suite No. 3 in G, etc., and various songs sung by Lulu Jula and Arnold Stoker.

The classical night at the "Proms," on September 30, proved particularly good. The performance of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, waiting additional interest from being heard near to Elgar's "Falstaff" in the preceding week. Then for slighter orchestral works there were "The Swan of Tuonela" by Sibelius, the theme and variations from Tchaikowsky's Suite No. 3 in G, etc., and various songs sung by Lulu Jula and Arnold Stoker.

Solomon, formerly known to the London public as a brilliant child pianist, has spent the last five years in Paris studying under Cortot and Dupré. These studies, superimposed on the sound foundation laid by his former teacher, Mathilde Verne, have provided him with a masterly technique, and he has returned to concert work to try to make a place for himself among the ranks of mature artists. He gave his first recital at Wigmore Hall on October 1. He certainly shirked nothing in the way of comparisons by his choice of music. Everything he played was well known: Beethoven's Sonata in E flat opus 31, two preludes and fugues by Bach, an allegro and presto by Scarlatti, Chopin's sonata in B flat minor, a group of shorter solos by Chopin, Brahms' Intermezzo in A major, and so far has said nothing very significant or individual. He has perhaps thought too exclusively of music, not enough of the things of which it is an expression. In music considered as pattern-making he is really enjoyable, and his Scarlatti solos were brilliantly good. The Beethoven sonata in E flat had evidently been carefully considered beforehand but was not altogether satisfactory at the time. There was a tendency toward rhetoric in the first movement, a hint of flattery in the last, and the whole was colored by the relentless judgments of youth—what R. L. Stevenson would have called snob and ink. Solomon does not seem to care much for half-shades. The Chopin sonata was the thing he played best. Here he intuitively brought forward the elements of strength in the work and subordinated those of sentimentality; he treated the famous march with a youthful yet dignified seriousness, and he played the finale like a whirlwind.

Tetrazzini is in London again. She testified her presence by a huge concert at the Albert Hall on September 25 when every seat was sold beforehand and the traditional scenes of enthusiasm over famous prima donnas were reenacted for her. A second concert is announced for November 6.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia Orchestra played for the first time in America the fifth symphony of Sibelius, which was performed under the baton of the composer on February 12 last in London. It was curious to observe how as the three movements proceeded the appreciation of the hearers grew. Throughout the work there is frequent reliance on the effect of a subdued tremolo of the strings. The first violins often are shimmering in muted passages with the bolder relief committed to the brasses. The audience found in the last movement, with the brasses at their fullest and freest, a deal of sunny warmth and brightness the critical prelude had not given them to expect. Your correspondent, who last year in Finland heard Sibelius conduct his own works, thinks this third movement one of the durable splendors of the modern era of music as compared with the distressing alarms and rebatoations of so many would-be originals.

Then on the program came a lovely thing, heard for the first time in Philadelphia. It contains the most deeply felt and thought sections of the whole work, but being expressed in the reserved terms which are a characteristic of Dr. Davies, it made the least immediate appeal. The finale, allegro giocoso, "Playmates," was frankly charming. After it the audience so clamored their appreciation that on Dr. Davies being recalled to the platform for the sixth time, Sir Henry Wood, who was conducting, broke through his rule of no encores and the finale was played again. This concert was rich in good things. With Charles Warwick Evans as the soloist, a fine performance was given of Strauss' "Don Quixote," the work gaining additional interest from being heard near to Elgar's "Falstaff" in the preceding week. Then for slighter orchestral works there were "The Swan of Tuonela" by Sibelius, the theme and variations from Tchaikowsky's Suite No. 3 in G, etc., and various songs sung by Lulu Jula and Arnold Stoker.

THE NEW YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—In 1871 Dr. Leopold Damrosch came to New York from Breslau, where for 14 years he had been conducting choral and orchestral organizations. He came to direct the activities of the "Manhatter-Gesangverein Arion" and he found two societies attempting to fulfill the artistic labors now performed by the Oratorio Society. Thinking both of these societies "rather smug," Dr. Damrosch gathered a small company of his friends in his home and confided to them his wish that a society of singers with newer ideals and greater zeal might be called into being. They joined him in making the new venture into the choral field.

F. A. P. Barnard, the president of Columbia College, was elected the first president of the new Oratorio Society. Dr. Julius Sachs its secretary, Morris Reno, treasurer and Dr. Damrosch the director. The Rev. Dr. Dix permitted them to use Trinity Chapel for rehearsals. Only four or five rehearsals were held before active rehearsals were suspended for the summer and in the fall the little band of 50 singers began meeting in the school piano-rooms on Fifth Avenue, where, on December 3, 1873, was given, before an invited audience, the first concert of the New York Oratorio Society.

On May 4, 1874, with the giving of Handel's "Samson," the new organization entered the field specifically chosen for it by its founder. In the history of New York's musical life only two German societies appear with so long an existence—these societies combine musical and social activities, the latter being the dominant. The only other parallel is that of the Philharmonic Society. Quoting from the Oratorio Society's 1920 Festival program—"That fact is significant enough from any point of view but it is emphasized by the more remarkable one that throughout its long existence of nearly half a century it has, save for an interregnum of five seasons, been under the artistic government of a single family. Its musical directors, save from 1912 to 1917, have been Dr. Leopold Damrosch and his sons, Walter and Frank. In this respect, though I do not care unduly to dwell upon it, its history is unique not only in the United States but in the world."

Of great interest is another statement in the same program—"Music in all its forms, instrumental and vocal, choral and orchestral, has been intelligently cultivated in America much longer than is generally supposed. The misconception is largely due to the attitude assumed by historical writers which would seem to indicate that the first citizens of the American Republic were barbarians in art, when as a matter of fact the founders of America were men of the finest culture. The influence of Puritanism was limited in place as well as time and had little to do with retarding the cultivation of music in New York and other places outside of Massachusetts. Even then it was of comparatively short duration and it was from New England that the choral impulse went forth. The Philharmonic, Symphony and Oratorio societies of this city are the flowering plants rooted in a soil which was favorable to their growth nearly two centuries ago, and it ought to be a source of pride were placed that there were concerts at which overtures of Handel, Gluck, Gretry, Gossec and other masters, no less than the symphonies of Haydn, Wanhall

delphia, "Gymnopédies, by Eric Satie." The composition was named for the graceful satiations and competitive feistiness of the youths of ancient Sparta in their games, and the sprinkled notes of the two harps in their arpeggios, the weaving mutations of the violins far aloft in a close texture of melodies somehow seem to reflect the eager, lithe, corbantic, the swift flash and flexuous postures of the Greek athletics of old.

The composition in its first form was a series of three piano sketches, composed in 1838. Debussy took the first and third "Lent et grave" and "Lent et douloureux" and gave them an orchestration in complete accord with the mind and manner of his friend. The program began with Dvořák's "Carnival Overture" and closed with Tchaikowsky's "Francesca da Rimini" fantasy—a very good bit of musical architecture on the part of Mr. Stokowski.

For its first visit to Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, November 5, the Bach Choir of Bethlehem, under Mr. Wolle, announces its program. It will sing portions of the mass in B minor, with three chorales. The orchestra, drawn from the ranks of the Philadelphia Orchestra, will play the suite in C and the second Brandenburg concerto. The soloists are to be Mildred Paas and Nicholas Doty, both of Philadelphia, and both veterans of the annual Bach Festival at Bethlehem.

The biennial report of the Matinée Musical Club is a volume of nearly 100 pages, describing a remarkably various and fruitful activity on the part of this flourishing organization, now numbering 1000 members, with a waiting list. Its "reciprocity" appointments ramify in its vicinity, and its extension work is linked with the national effort of the Federation of Music Clubs. It encourages struggling neophytes and composers, too, with prizes and public hearings. It operates a chorus, an orchestra, a harp ensemble, a string quartet of its own. It sends concert parties on long and cheerful pilgrimages to those who would otherwise be denied the privilege of music as good as this. The handbook modestly tells all about it.

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THE NEW YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY  
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NEW YORK, New York.—Walter Damrosch chose Roger-Ducasse's symphonic poem "Marche Française," to open the New York Symphony's new season. It had its first hearing at a Paderloup concert in Paris, April 17, 1920, under the direction of René-Baton, and bears the dedication "To Georges Clemenceau—To Marshal Foch." It is descriptive music of a startling kind, yet for that very reason it does what the composer intended doing, for he pictures in sound an August day in 1914, and nothing he did of the unusual with the string or wood and brass voices of the band, no terrific fortis which he called for from the instruments of percussion, could startle an audience as the world was startled on that day.

Mr. Damrosch brought from his men every bit Roger-Ducasse had indicated, into the opening martial strains of a band leading soldiers on a holiday parade melted the mail of warning from a trumpet. At first scarcely noticeable, the warnings grew until the horns thrilled with it in fortissimo. The composer took a phrase from the "Marsellaise" and by somewhat distorting it produced the effect of the unbelievable. It called "Aux armes, citoyens," but, in spite of the fortissimo, the call lacked conviction; the trumpet blew because his captain had commanded and he had seen the colonel smile as he gave orders to the captain. A little scurrying about followed and then again all is gaiety and after that tranquillity reigns only to be broken in upon by heavy rattle of drums, by cannon shot, ringing bells, wildest confusion; the trumpet calls again and, with a sort of discordant exultation, the number ends as the men called to the colors march away. It was tremendously noisy, but may be said to fulfill its purpose.

Paul Kochanski played Tchaikowsky's concerto for violin in D. On hearing it accompanied by the orchestra one could not help but feel how much it had lost when played by Huberman with but a piano accompaniment, and by that is meant the music itself and not because of the entirely different reading Mr. Kochanski gave it. Nothing can make one forget Mr. Huberman's playing of it but the orchestral accompaniment gives such a splendid background that a performer must feel greater opportunities for broad readings and these Mr. Kochanski took, playing the first movement with a first that thrilled his hearers. The concerto was tender and pleading in the mellow tone he produced. In wonderful contrast to the powerful snap of his bowing in the first movement. One must hear him in a complete program before one can get Mr. Kochanski's full measure, for that he is an artist of contrasts is evident and so is the fact that he is a master of technique.

Mr. Damrosch gave an admirable reading of Rachmaninoff's E minor, No. 2 symphony. The audience loved it and it seems that the composer also did, judging from the manner in which he shook both of Mr. Damrosch's hands, when, unwillingly, he was compelled to come forward at the end of the concert.

FRANCIS MACMILLAN  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—After an absence of five years Francis Macmillan returned to the New York concert stage and showed a decided gain in violinistic stature. His program opened with Mozart's Andante and Rondo in G major and he at once made evident his growth. Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" was his second number and Mr. Macmillan continued in the mastery with which he had begun, playing with sureness not only in the latter number but in those that followed. His tone is unmarred by roughness but is usually clear; perhaps a little too much attention is given to obtaining this effect, for though there is a decided gain in feeling in his playing, there should be and can be more imaginative tonal color. Mr. Macmillan impresses a hearer by his earnestness, his devotion to his art. Sinding's Romance was played with a smooth, sweet tone which was even excellent in the Serenade by Arensky. Numbers like the Handel-Thomson "Passacaglia" must be permitted a violinist. They gave him opportunity to exhibit his bravura technique and Mr. Macmillan was at ease in the feats of bowing called for in that number and others, as well as being extremely skillful in the execution of rapid passages. Pierné's "Serenade a Colombine" was played beautifully and Mr. Macmillan deserved every bit of the great applause which greeted him after his masterful rendition of Wieniawski's "Polonaise." Mention must be made of the sympathetic accompaniments played by Mr. Richard Hageman. What a feeling of security it must be for a performer to have such support.

For his services there the French Government awarded to Mr. Stoenel the Palms of the Academie, made him an officer of the Academie and an officer of public instruction. At the age of 16 he had left America to pursue his studies abroad. In Berlin he studied at the Royal High School; in Vienna with Wally Hesse and Emanuel Wirth. Composition was taken up under the guidance of Frederick Gernsheim, the composer. In Berlin and elsewhere Mr. Stoenel made appearances as a violin virtuoso, his ambition then being to become kapellmeister of an orchestra, but upon the opening of the war he returned to his native land and took up, in the army, the duties before mentioned, duties which changed the entire course of his career. Last summer he led the New York Symphony Orchestra for three weeks at Chautauque, New York. He is a member of the faculty of the Institute of Musical Art and has written a book entitled "Technique of the Baton." In addition to his many activities he has found time to compose and have published chamber music works, violin pieces and songs.

"I believe in and am seeking for expression a musical form that is neither oratorio nor opera, but—well—a combination of both," said Mr. Stoenel, when asked what manner of composition particularly interests him. "It should combine the symphonic treatment of the orchestra with the massive effects attainable only with a large chorus. I do not believe that the oratorio form lends itself to the intensity of modern musical expression. To return to the field of a capella singing cannot fail to broaden the scope of our society and enhance its usefulness. It will enable us to present many extremely interesting novelties which could not be included on the usual oratorio programs. Some people have brought up the question that it might be difficult to give a program made up entirely of unaccompanied music with as large a chorus as that of the Oratorio Society, which numbers 250 voices. But it has been done in Berlin and in Paris, by choruses of the same size and, while the attaining of a fine ensemble is difficult, it is not impossible and naturally the quality of a chorus of that size is greatly superior to one of a smaller number. It will be remembered that in the festival given in the Seventy-First Regiment Armory, two

years ago, the only number which was encored and repeated by request at a second concert was Rachmaninoff's intricate a capella chorus, "Laud Ye the Name of the Lord." This was sung by approximately 800 people. "Our third concert, to be given April 13, will be devoted to Bach's 'St. Matthew's Passion' and the Oratorio Society will be assisted by the New York Symphony Orchestra once more. Past performances of this sublime work by the Oratorio Society have created the demand that it be repeated each year. We have two rehearsals a week. Our members, in the greater proportion, are amateurs, music lovers who withstand the diversions of a city like New York and come faithfully to such strenuous rehearsals as our programs require."

## THE HOME FORUM

## "The Heir of All the Ages"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.  
THE human mind thinks of itself as at one time empty and then filled gradually by a laborious process of acquiring information and knowledge of a multiplicity of things, which process it names education, and in times of great pressure nicknames "cramming."

Among other great lights that a study of Christian Science allows to dawn upon the human consciousness is that which brings a truer sense of what education really is, so that the student of Christian Science, knowing as he does that intelligence is God and that man is God's reflection, may undergo the process of securing information apparently profitable to his individual experience wholly without the burden of toil and labor, but with that buoyancy which is a condition of the work that is the "Father's business." Such freedom from the illusory law of struggle is, however, not to be construed by the student in school or college as an excuse to neglect application to the process he has elected to pursue. It would be futile to back in the strait sunshine of the sunbeams that Christian Science treatment will help him to pass the necessary examinations and tests, who has himself omitted careful preparation for them. In this regard, the admonition of Mary Baker Eddy on page 327 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is helpful. Mrs. Eddy there writes: "The way to escape the misery of sin is to cease sinning. There is no other way." Lack of application to the appointed task is just one more of the lusts of the flesh, since it is a plea for ease in matter along the line of least resistance.

Christian Science treatment is the application of Truth to specific error; it destroys error; it may not therefore be expected to lull the human mind to rest in inaction and material ease or pleasure or to save it from the consequences of such. The cause and effect relation of God and man is absolute in Mind and must be reflected in human experience. Christian Science will show the student the sin involved in allowing the performance of a right task to be irksome and so destroy for him the tendency to let work slide,—to omit the obligations of daily experience which, consecrated and glorified through the understanding of Christian Science, enable the human to ascend out of itself. Mrs. Eddy has written: "This action of the divine energy, even if not acknowledged, has come to be seen as diffusing richest blessings. This spiritual idea, or Christ, entered into the minutiae of the life of the personal

Jesus. It made him an honest man, a good carpenter, and a good man, before it could make him the glorified." ("Miscellaneous Writings," page 166.) To the student the force of this example is honest, intelligent application to the work at hand, fearless recognition of the power of Mind to know, and the resultant inevitable effect—intelligence expressed in the best possible terms to meet the need of each and every moment.

Such honest, intelligent student experience has the rare reward of illuminating with the simplicity of Truth the intricacies of human systems and of making of education truly the process of leading out instead of cramming in. An understanding of Christian Science gives a right proportion to the world's present estimate of education,—setting it up not as a god but merely as an expression of ascending development replacing any lurking greed for material knowledge as power. It brings to light the difference between intellect and intellectualism; between lack of education and ignorance, and bestows the benediction of a broader charity on him who views the manifestations of these extremes of human experience, for it reveals that where lack of education seems to be, divine intelligence is; that to possess true intellect is to reflect divine intelligence; that to wait for either in ignorance or in intellectualism,—the cult whose god is human intellect resident in brain-matter,—is thereby to turn from seeing divine intelligence expressed, since both ignorance and intellectualism are based on faith in matter, which denies the one God who is Mind.

For the student who has established in consciousness his oneness with the divine Mind, no subject undertaken can be too remote or too new to warrant mastery. Mind knows no new experience. Man's experience is no new idea, therefore continuous and complete; it is not added to; it unfolds. Therefore there is no failure, no possible lack of connection between Mind and its idea, and every student has the right to see this and to put it into practice. This practice may be expressed as instant understanding in time of need, or as steady, joyous application to duty daily. To omit the latter is to let in the little foxes that spoil the vines; not to enjoy the former is to assume that Mind can be separated from its idea and that intelligence is even for a moment unexpressed. If the sense testimony seems to be a belief of poor teaching, or wrong teaching, of attractive or repulsive personality, the absolute fact of right education is present in spite of these seeming obstructions. God is the one Teacher and whatever the subject studied, there is the metaphysical fact about it that can be spiritually discerned through the faithful striving to displace any exalted or debased sense of person apart from God as able to instruct man. The reward of such striving Mrs. Eddy has indicated in a Message to The Mother Church ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 127): "When a hungry heart petitions the divine Father-Mother God for bread, it is not given a stone,—but more grace, obedience, and love."

In the process of education, then, as in all other lines of endeavor, the student of Christian Science is free, joyous, and convinced of achievement at hand. For achievement is simply the expression specifically of the truth that because God is, and is all there is, man, His idea, is perfect by reflection and free by the one inheritance, to stand as the heir of God. Tennyson sang of "the heir of all the ages in the foremost ranks of time." That student in school or college or in the world's schoolroom who is perceiving through Christian Science the utter vacuity of ages and their lore, the utter sham of time and its limitations,—counterfeits of the eternal unfolding of divine Mind and its infinite manifestation, is in the one true sense the "heir of all the ages," for he knows where and how to seize upon the element of truth that lies in the way of suggested counterfeit, and this is the only knowledge that is power.

## A Lake and a Cañon in the West

Then came evening, and the somber cliffs were inspired with the ineffable beauty of the alpenglow. A solemn calm fell upon everything. All the lower portion of the cañon was in gloaming shadow, and I crept into a hollow near one of the upper lakelets to smooth the ground in a sheltered nook for a bed. When the short twilight faded, I kindled a sunny fire, and lay down to rest and look at the stars.



"Macbeth and the Witches," by Corot

## Corot's Work Began Before Dawn

One day an art critic was praising the lightness of Corot's foliage. "Yes," said he, "the birds must be able to fly through the branches." He was essentially an outdoor artist, saturating himself with Nature in all her varied aspects, and transferring her to canvas in all her ever-changing moods. He has himself given to us, in a letter to a friend, an almost autobiographical description of his own relations with the outdoor world, and so beautiful is his description, so greatly does it help us to understand his work, that we quote it, although we know that many of our readers will have seen it often enough before.

"A landscape painter has a delightful day. He gets up about three a. m., before sunrise. He goes and sits down under a tree, and waits, watching. 'At first there is little to be seen. Nature lies behind a white veil through which some vague masses are faintly visible. Everything is sweetly scented, and trembles under the wakening breeze of the dawn. 'Bing! The sun gets clearer and begins to break through the fine veil, behind which shelter the fields, the woods, the distant hills. The mists of night still lie like silver on the cool grass. 'Bing! Bing! First one ray of sunlight—then another. The flowers awake, each one bathing in its drop of dew. The leaves stir in the chill morning air. The birds begin to twitter. . . . One sees nothing, yet all is there!'

"The landscape is hidden as yet behind the transparency of the mist, which will gradually be absorbed by the sun. . . . At last we can see what at first we could only guess at. Bam! The sun has risen. Bam! A peasant crosses the end of the field with his cart and oxen. Ding! ding! says the bell of the ram who leads the flock. Bam! Everything sparkles, glitters; all is in full light, still, soft, and caressing. . . . And I paint! I paint! 'The far distance in its simple contour and harmony fades into the sky, through an atmosphere of mist and ether. The flowers raise their heads, the birds flit to and fro. A peasant riding a white horse disappears down the narrow path. And the artist? He paints!—'Corot,' by Ethel Birnsting and Alice Pollard.

## Tahiti

Tahiti is by far the most famous island in the South Seas; indeed, a variety of causes has made it almost classic. Its natural features alone distinguish it from the surrounding groups. Two round and lofty promontories, whose mountains rise nine thousand feet above the level of the ocean, are connected by a low, narrow isthmus; the whole being some one hundred miles in circuit. From the great central peaks of the

larger peninsula—Orohena, Aorai, and Pirohitee—the land radiates on all sides to the sea in sloping green ridges. Between these are broad and shadowy valleys—in aspect, each a Tempe—watered with fine streams, and thickly wooded. Unlike many of the other islands, there extends nearly all round Tahiti a belt of low, alluvial soil, teeming with the richest vegetation. Here, chiefly, the natives dwell. Seen from the sea, the prospect is magnificent. It is one mass of shaded tints of green, from beach to mountain top; endlessly diversified with valleys, ridges, glens, and cascades. Over the

## On the Alacrity Coach to London

"Our reader must now please to quit the woods and seashore of the west, and the gossip of Clavering, and the humdrum life of poor little Fairloaks, and transport himself with Arthur Pendennis, on the Alacrity coach, to London, whither he goes once for all to face the world and to make his fortune," writes Thackeray. "As the coach whirled through the

man, said Pen. And Mr. Doolan of the 'Tom and Jerry' newspaper (for such was the gentleman's name and address upon the card which he handed to Pen), said, 'Faith he was, and he knew him very well.' Pen thought it was quite an honor to have seen the great Mr. Hurtle, whose works he admired. He believed fondly, as yet, in authors, reviewers, and editors of newspapers. Even Wagg, whose books did not appear to him to be masterpieces of human intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned that he had met Wagg in the country, and Doolan told him how that famous novelist received three hundred pounds a volume for every one of his novels. Pen began to calculate instantly whether he might not make five thousand a year.

"The very first acquaintance of his own whom Arthur met, as the coach pulled up at the Gloster Coffee-House, was his old friend Harry Foker, who came prancing down Arlington Street behind an enormous cab-horse. He had white kid gloves and white reins, and nature had this time decorated him with a considerable tuft on the chin. A very small cab-boy, vice Stoopid retired, swung on behind Foker's vehicle. Foker looked at the dusty coach, and the smoking horses of the Alacrity, by which he had made journeys in former times. 'What, Foker!' cried out Pendennis—'Hullo! Pen, my boy!' said the other, and he waved his whip by way of amity and salute to Arthur, who was very glad to see his queer old friend's kind old face. Mr. Doolan had a great respect for Pen who had an acquaintance in such a grand cab; and Pen was greatly excited and pleased to be at liberty in London. He asked Doolan to come and dine with him at the Covent Garden Coffee-House, where he put up; he called a cab and rattled away thither in the highest spirits. He was glad to see the bustling waiter and polite bowing landlord again; and asked for the landlady, and missed the old Boots, and would have liked to shake hands with everybody."

## Falls the Windless Snow

The pine-trees lift their dark, bewildered eyes—  
Or so I deem—up to the clouded skies:  
No breeze, no faintest breeze, is heard to blow:  
In wizard silence falls the windless snow.

It falls in breezeless quiet, strangely still:  
'Scapes the dulled pane, but loads the sheltering sill.  
With curious hand the fleecy flakes I mould  
And draw them inward, rounded, from the cold. . . .  
—Paul Hamilton Hayne.

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## Lake Huron

(October)

Miles and miles of lake and forest,  
Miles and miles of sky and mist,  
Marsh and shoreland where the rushes  
Rustle, wind and water kissed;  
Where the lake's great face is driving,  
Driving, drifting into mist.

Miles and miles of crimson glories,  
Autumn's wondrous fires ablaze;  
Miles of shoreland red and golden,  
Drifting into dream and haze;  
Dreaming where the woods and vapors  
Melt in myriad misty ways.

Miles and miles of lake and forest,  
Miles and miles of sky and mist;  
Wild birds calling where the rushes  
Rustle, wind and water kissed;  
Where the lake's great face is driving,  
Driving, drifting into mist.

—Wilfred Campbell.

## Ile de Treilles

The point of the island, of the original Ile de Treilles, behind the statue of Henri IV, is one of those bright spots of green which leave an unrecognized impression upon the summer visitor to Paris.

"The western point of the island, that ship's prow continually at anchor, which, in the flow of two currents, looks at Paris, without ever reaching it. . . . A lonely strand, planted with great trees, a delicious retreat; an asylum in the midst of the crowd." (Zola—"Walks in Paris," Augustus J. C. Hare.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, OCT. 29, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### The Color Tide

THE gentlemen, and there are several of them, who, after the manner of him of The Mirrors of Downing Street, have been drawing fancy character sketches of Mr. Harding, must by this time be regretting that they overlooked one of the safeguards of the original volume. The Gentleman With a Duster had taken the precaution of waiting until after the event. He had known Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour as well as he was ever likely to know them before he set to work to paint them with all their warts exaggerated by his own exuberant fancy. His luckless imitators drew their pictures of the President while the President was waiting to assume office. As a result, they have achieved the impossible, in other words, they have described a President who is not. The lamentable fact is that gentlemen with dusters are generally so concerned for their neighbors that they never have time to attend to themselves.

In the case of Mr. Harding, every month that passes exhibits something of a statesman whom the dusting fraternity never dreamed of. His wise action over the inaugural ceremony was followed by the great step of calling the Conference for the Limitation of Armament. And now he has been to the South, and has delivered a speech which must have demanded the highest political courage, as was shown by the fact that he began by announcing that he was going to say what he had to say whether it gave satisfaction to his listeners or not. As for the listeners, it may or may not have chimed with their prejudices. But one thing is certain. They must have realized that they were having the most difficult situation which the country faces presented to them not only fearlessly and thoughtfully, but in an actually practical manner. It is easy for any speaker, in any country, to put his hand into the wasp's nest of the racial question. But the wasp's nest of the racial question is a peculiarly dangerous one in America, where the sins of the past are presented to the present in what many people have come to regard as an insoluble problem.

When Mr. Harding ceased speaking to his Birmingham audience, he had not spun together a great number of platitudes with a dexterous noncommittal which left the question just where he had found it. He had faced the question with all its difficulties, and explained to his audience what he believed to be the only practical solution of those difficulties. The audience may accept the solution, or it may decide to repudiate the solution, but a solution has been put to it, and put to it by the President of the Republic, of a nature which is feasible because it outrages the feelings of none of those concerned. Broadly stated, Mr. Harding says to the white man of the South, give the Negro everything to which he is entitled educationally, industrially, and politically, and do not imagine that this is going to make a demand on you for any social equality which would be repugnant. On the other hand, he says to the Negro, do not deceive yourself with the idea that the way to become a good Negro is to become an indifferent imitation of a white man. Keep your own pride of race, your own customs and ideals, and do not attempt to intrude yourself in an atmosphere which is not congenial to you, out of a sense of false pride. To both he might have recommended that famous sentence of Lincoln's, "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right."

This does not in any way mean that Mr. Harding does not recognize the tremendous difficulties of the situation, it does mean that he sees the danger of perpetually failing to grapple with those difficulties. Difficulties not grappled with have a way of becoming accentuated, and the President sees the accentuation of the color question in the states being made possible through the unexpected medium of restricted immigration. Restricted immigration will mean to some extent a restricted labor market, and this will mean the tendency to attract the Negro from the south to the north and west, and so to create a new difficulty in labor conditions in the south. Only, consequently, as the south shows its willingness to deal fairly with the Negro laborer may it, in future, be able to obtain his services to the extent necessary as the President said, "to keep its fields producing and its industries still expanding."

But the President is evidently looking, with true statesmanship, beyond the confines of the United States. He sees that the racial question is becoming a factor in world politics, and he would like to see the difficulty in the United States on the way to settlement before the country is perhaps called upon to face simultaneously the same question in international politics. Great Britain has upon its hands a very much more complicated racial question in India and in Egypt. In Egypt the settlement so brilliantly worked out by Lord Milner is unfortunately temporarily delayed, owing to the very animosities inherent in it. Lord Milner clearly saw in Egypt what Mr. Harding sees today in the south, that Great Britain must grapple with this question and settle it, lest she should one day find herself faced with a much bigger question, while the smaller still remained upon her hands. South Africa has such a problem in an acute form, a problem which before now has required all the dexterity that so advanced a statesman as General Smuts can bestow upon it. France and Spain face it across the Mediterranean. But beyond these again there is the great question of the yellow races, which was at all times such cause of alarm to the ex-Kaiser. The ex-Kaiser had got the yellow peril out of focus as he had most other political questions, and he was overwhelmed by a white peril in facing it. But to any person who believes in big battalions as against statesmanship, in other words in the force of bodies as opposed to that of mind, the racial question all over the world must seem sufficiently alarming.

The world is so shrunken that it is impossible for any one country to ignore the problems of its neighbors.

The old statecraft, which consisted in the effort to add to your neighbor's difficulties, disappeared with the coming in of what might be termed the new geography. The French monarchy got the first indication of this when it started out to assist revolution in America against England, and found a repercussion in revolution in Paris. In a moment of insanity the German Empire, which had preached the yellow peril everywhere, incited the Muhammadan Empire to bind on the green turban and hoist the green flag. Fortunately for the world, the incitement, criminal in its callousness, produced only a mountain in labor. But the hint was taken in the one city of Europe capable of fully understanding its implication, that is to say, in Moscow; and, as a consequence, the Bolshevistic effort to stir Muhammadanism into action has steadily persisted. What the Bolshevik has been too reckless to realize is that if Muhammadanism could be once set going as it was set going in the days of Muhammad the Second or Solymán the Magnificent, its effects might be felt in Russia even earlier than in some other places. Because, however, of all these things, Mr. Harding is showing great statesmanship, and perhaps even greater courage, in his endeavor to bring about an immediate reconsideration of the racial question in the United States. The Negro did not come willingly to the southern plantations. And the end of the act which brought him there is not yet. But the color tide is rising, and there are those who hope to take it at the flood.

### Trade Outlook in France

THE statement made recently by Lucien Dior, French Minister of Trade and Commerce, in regard to the trade situation in France must be accounted encouraging. Mr. Dior is firmly convinced that "the prospects are now bright," that the period of extravagance is definitely over, that a sobered people is spending less, that an equilibrium is being established, and that production is increasing. "In the new condition of things," he says, "the profit must be smaller, but the law of supply and demand begins again to play normally." Mr. Dior sees the same grounds for optimism when attention is turned to the condition of foreign trade. Not only are vigorous efforts being made to help the exporter, but, in Mr. Dior's opinion, the world is coming to see that excessive protectionism "bears more thorns than flowers."

Now, there is clearly ample justification for such a hopeful attitude. There can be no doubt that a foundation is being laid, in France as in many other countries, for a steady progress toward better conditions. Nevertheless, another statement, that made recently by Maurice Bokanowski, the reporter of the budget to the Chamber, deserves careful attention. For Mr. Bokanowski insists, very justly, that the first essential for the rehabilitation of trade is to restore confidence, and that confidence will not be restored until the chambers bring forward a complete and honest budget. "It is not necessary to be a great financier," Mr. Bokanowski declares, "to understand that a country is marching toward ruin when it covers its expenditure by loans. It is necessary that France should cover the ordinary budget by taxes." Mr. Bokanowski then goes on to insist that a forced optimism is bad, and that "illusions about German payments" should be dismissed.

No one who has made any study of the situation can doubt that Mr. Bokanowski is right. No amount of juggling, such as that which has been practiced by successive finance ministers in France for the past two and a half years, can do away with the fact that France is not meeting her obligations, or anything like her obligations, out of taxation. Even on her ordinary budget she has, at present, a deficit of 2,500,000,000 francs, and beyond this are an "extraordinary budget" and a "special budget," for meeting the obligations of which France is still looking mainly to Germany.

In these circumstances, it is well that some one like Mr. Bokanowski should point out that France needs to set herself the task of raising considerably more than she does at present from taxation. Mr. Bokanowski puts the matter quite simply. He shows that the interest on the national debt, together with provision for amortization, cannot be put down at less than 18,000,000,000 francs; that the cost of the public services, including the army, must be reckoned at about 10,000,000,000 francs; that the annual appropriation for pensions cannot fall short of 4,000,000,000 francs; and that other charges will bring up the total to 36,000,000,000 francs. This sum, Mr. Bokanowski urges, France should raise by taxation, and refuse to acquiesce in the present limit on paper of 25,000,000,000 francs.

Such a statement of the financial situation need not detract in the least from the hopefulness of the outlook as set forth by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The situation is improving and the outlook is distinctly hopeful. But the situation would, without doubt, improve more rapidly, and the outlook assume an added hopefulness if the financial situation of the country were frankly faced and courageously dealt with.

### Between the Cup and the Lip

SOMETIMES the adoption of really heroic methods becomes necessary. Even so-called adversity is not infrequently the disguise in which advancement and progress, if not indeed the richest blessings, come. In the operation of powerful and cumbersome machines there come times, according to those who are expert in manipulating such devices, when nothing seems to serve to overcome a condition of apparently confirmed perversity, if inanimate objects may be presumed to indulge such propensities, but what the machinists refer to as a "jarring loose" process. Perhaps, otherwise than theoretically, the method may be adapted to other equally helpful applications. The tendency too often is to allow a right to be lost by simple default, to surrender a position without contest, and to admit defeat rather than assert a perfectly valid claim. Out of the wildernesses and the prairies of America there have come those who have proved themselves men of valor and power in the councils of the nation. They were not the products of chance or circumstance, but of determination and deliberation. They emerged from the masses of their fellows because, by

some process perhaps unrevealed and not understood, they were "jarred loose" from conditions which engulfed and submerged the majority. Something gave to them the courage to lay claim to the birthright which is every man's, and the force and determination to seize upon and to possess that right.

In a way quite unexpected, and from a source regarded as incapable of supplying just the reaction manifested, the Senate of the United States, judging from all appearances, has undergone this necessary "jarring loose" experience. The announcement that the Secretary of the Treasury had authorized the issuance of federal regulations governing the manufacture and sale of so-called medicinal beer, seems to have aroused those senators who have, by indifference or worse, allowed the declared purpose of the people whom they represent to be ignored and temporarily nullified.

However, so far as official activity and legislative inactivity are concerned, the damage has been done. The declared law of the land, according to the interpretation of the former Attorney-General, permits the manufacture and sale, under the regulations provided, of medicinal beer in practically unlimited quantity and of no predetermined alcoholic content. Except in those states which have been foresighted enough to prohibit, by legislative enactment, just such an undesired traffic, the federal inhibition placed on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beer is virtually nullified, at least for the moment. Those senators whose indifference has made such a condition possible, and who now may seek to excuse their laches, need not console themselves with the vain belief that those who seek undue indulgence will find difficulty in inducing medical doctors to prescribe beer illegally. The brewers who manufacture the beer and the dispensers who act as middlemen will see to all necessary details. Nullificationists have been searching vainly for many months for some legal pretext which would aid them in their campaign to render the law ineffective. They will not fail to make the most of the opportunity which has been afforded.

But there is, as the saying has it, "many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip." The brewers and their agents will find, in the first place, that but eleven of the forty-eight states have failed to prohibit just this sort of traffic by the adoption of specific laws. More than three-fourths of the states, therefore, have made possible for themselves just what the Senate failed to accomplish for the country as a whole. The victory for the breweries is almost an empty one, even without the absolute certainty that the small advantage they have gained will be lost with the final passage of the federal enactment. The mandate of the American people is too plain to admit of any misunderstanding or misinterpretation. They have spoken for complete national prohibition. The senators who have been inclined to regard the commission given them as a mere scrap of paper, a command to be heard but not heeded, probably now entertain no illusions concerning the plain course they must take. The time has come when the people whom they represent demand that they, in turn, be shown some of that "senatorial courtesy" which the less aggressive friends of constitutional law have extended, carelessly and profligately, to the admitted advocates of nullification.

### Orchestras

NOW that the regular orchestras of the United States have started, or are presently to start, their seasons, discussion of their comparative merits may reasonably be attempted. With ticket subscriptions booked, guaranty funds pledged, and membership arrangements completed, some kind of estimate can be made of the promise of each organization. From conductor and principal violinist down to triangle player and librarian, the men of the several groups are at their posts. Performances, or in any case rehearsals, have begun; and if anybody were to take a swing around the concert circuit from the cities of the Atlantic states to those of the Pacific states, in a way that many a touring musician and road manager does in the course of a winter, he could, suppose he had the curiosity to go and hear all the orchestras, help to answer the question as to what one of them all is the best.

Ten years ago, the procedure of inquiry by traveling would have been unnecessary. Up to the time of the war, the foremost American orchestra, according to commonly accepted opinion, was the one in Boston, Massachusetts, that gives twenty-four programs annually in an auditorium famous the world over as Symphony Hall. For the Boston Symphony Orchestra, although historically second to the Philharmonic Society of New York, having been founded forty years later, used to be superior in both technique and interpretation. Further than that, it rose to standards which none of the more recently established orchestras, whether in eastern or western cities, seemed likely to attain. It owed its preeminence, no doubt, to a policy of non-unionization which those having charge of its affairs pursued, and to a preference for renowned German or Austrian conductors which the people constituting its Boston audiences showed. Practicing its programs under a more or less arbitrary, though probably benign, discipline, and presenting them under the baton of an artist of European acclaim, it had an air of authority which no orchestra committed to union rules, and led by a man of merely American experience succeeded in acquiring. And even when, as sometimes happened in the case of its coming into rivalry with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, it stood at a disadvantage in the matter of conductors, having only a Fiedler, for example, to place against a Mahler, it rather easily emerged victorious, because of its fuller sonority and better finish.

With war and reconstruction, the supremacy of the Boston Symphony Orchestra waned. Harassed by alien enemy difficulties and by controversies over unionism and non-unionism, it suffered much disintegration of membership and gave way to whatever body of players might prove worthy to take its place. Had any orchestra in former times laid claim to second recognition, that one might now properly assert a right to first. But none ever did; wherefore the question needs to be pondered carefully by anyone who tries to answer it.

Few persons can take the trip that would be requisite for hearing all the orchestras in their own towns. Many, however, living in a city like New York or Chicago, which

a considerable number of the organizations include in the itineraries of their tours, can obtain material for a fairly sound judgment. A listener might be imagined, after making his investigations, to sift the affair down to the New York Symphony Orchestra, the Philadelphia Orchestra, and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, all of which work according to union regulations and all of which perform under conductors, Walter Damrosch, Leopold Stokowski, and Frederick Stock, respectively, of American training. Of these three orchestras, the New York Symphony is indisputably the most remarkable for richness of tone, especially in the wood-wind and brass sets of instruments. It is, hardly a friend of the magnificent organization will deny, the least distinguished in point of delicacy and subtlety, as well as of grandeur of interpretation. The Philadelphia Orchestra, in turn, is certainly the most individual of them all in its manner of playing, and the most unconventional in its treatment of the works of classic composers and in its study of the works of the moderns. The Philadelphia Orchestra is a surprise in every program it offers. It is as likely as not to make Mozart sound like Strauss, and Bruckner to sound like Bach. At the same time it may be depended upon to do no violence to the message of whatever piece it has in hand. Lastly, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra beyond argument discloses the best balance between the woods, brasses, and strings and the best blend of tone both between the various choirs and between sets of solo instruments. And while it is not over-precise in its execution or too academic in its interpretation, it does place the contents of a score clearly before an audience, and it does present suite, symphony, or symphonic poems in conformity with the method of the composer and with the style of the period.

Possibly, then, Frederick Stock and his men are to be credited with first American orchestral honors. But after all, the first place which they hold is a very different one from that which Karl Muck and his men held five years ago. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra has certain qualities of a string quartet. The expertness of each department is equal and perfect. Nothing is out of proportion. On the other hand, no department shows extraordinary traits. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, on the contrary, was noted for the virtuosity of its string section and for the bold attack and the exquisite phrasing of its solo wood-wind players. It was chargeable, indeed, with a sort of artistic one-sidedness; but it possessed, as far as an assemblage of performers can, the quality of genius.

### Editorial Notes

MR. BRIAND is not one of the cocksure gentlemen who preferred to regard the Caroline raid as a huge farce. Knowing a trifle more of the devious ways of political intrigue than they ever will, he was able to tell the French Chamber that but for the solidarity of the Entente, the crime might have plunged Europe back into war. Even as it is, the aftermath is likely to be sufficiently troublesome.

A POSSIBLE way has, at last, been found to the summit of Everest. Even so, the secret was not discovered until the closing in of winter in the land above the clouds had made further climbing for the year impossible. Next summer the expedition will return to its bases, and the real work will begin. As it is, from a height of 23,000 feet the climbers of the expedition have surveyed the northeastern ridge, and reported it "quite possible." But "quite possible" it is to be imagined is a relative term when you are talking of the top of the highest mountain in the world.

THERE may not be a great deal that the American farmer can learn from the Russian peasant, but, judging from a recent editorial comment in a New York agricultural journal, there is a little. The journal declares that farmers would benefit greatly if a part of their day were rescued from never-ending farm activities and devoted to some recreation. Now the peasants in those parts of Russia where the prolonged winter impedes work on the farms turn their attention to various forms of handicraft. The articles they make, as may be seen in a small exhibition recently opened in London, consist of carved and lacquered wood, needlework, carpets, leather work, and toys. What began as a pastime has now developed into an industry. The American farmer requires no additional industry, but who knows what talents and interests might be developed were more of his kind to vary the daily farm routine with a time for play?

A FORMER soldier who is nameless has brought himself into the literary limelight by becoming a tenant of the farm known to fame as Wuthering Heights. The house has been empty for some years, and has been rapidly falling into decay, whilst a few acres of rough ling and bilberry bushes, once wrested from the moor, have gone back to their wild state. The new tenant, driven by the housing problem to the moor, has determined with all the pluck of the Brontës to try poultry farming on a small scale. The house consists of a large kitchen and a small room behind, with two or three bedrooms upstairs. But those who know the Brontës will need no description of it, whilst for those who do not the gaunt, gray site of Emily's story will have no interest.

THE old idea of Paris as "Gay Paree" has undergone a change, and it is claimed for her that, with all her surface gaiety, Paris is the city of hard work. Even the "Paris novelties" represent an amount of work which is scarcely realized. Novelties do not sprout and blossom of their own accord. To bring forth a never-ending supply of new things intensive cultivation is required. It is perhaps in that patient and untiring work that Paris scores her successes.

WHEN Colonel Jacob Ruppert, the head of a New York brewery, apropos of the issue of the medicinal beer regulations, tells a reporter that, in accordance with the new ruling, his brewery will begin the brewing of spirituous malt liquor "as before," he seems to forget that the reader will be left in doubt whether "as before" is qualitative or quantitative. Still, the distinction is said to have an important bearing on law enforcement.